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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

News Hunting Poor Sport In Ethiopia

Plenty of False Information Offered Correspondents at Addis Ababa

No Real News Source

Lack of Roads and Geographical Difficulties Add to Woes of Writers

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—I have recently returned from Addis Ababa.

Shortly before leaving, an Armenian friend said to me, "Formerly, the people here spat upon anyone telling false news, but now we get a fabulous price for selling false news to English and American correspondents."

This statement is somewhat exaggerated as "wise cracks" usually are. But it is true, that much of the war news published in many dailies during recent months has been false. The world has been given an inaccurate picture of events in East Africa.

Strange to say, one of the calmest places on the globe is Addis Ababa, and almost no people is so little excited about current events as the Ethiopians. A great many of them in the provinces did not know a war was going on, until weeks after Adowa had fallen.

80 Foreign Correspondents

At that time there were no less than 80 foreign correspondents in Ethiopia. They represented North and South America, Japan, India, Egypt, and the countries of Europe. Some were men of great distinction and experience, the very best in our profession; others were novices. Some were very conscientious, and carefully endeavored to verify all news; others were utterly unscrupulous, seeking only sensations.

Since the cost of telegrams and of maintaining a correspondent in Ethiopia is very high, most of the newspapermen represented great agencies, such as the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, Reuters, Havas, the official German agency, and so forth. In addition, several of the leading American, English, French, Spanish, Serbian, Polish and Danish papers had special representatives there.

Most of these men lived in Hotel Imperial, which is located in the middle of Addis Ababa, and very near the radio-telegraph station. Others lived in the "German House," near by. These two groups constituted the center of the Ethiopian newspaper world.

Mutual Exchange

Most of the newspapermen worked in larger or smaller combines, helping one another. It was my privilege to work with the representative of a famous English paper, and with the leading foreign correspondent of the largest international news agency. We employed four regular news gatherers, and had a large number of scouts and tipsters, paid by the piece. We pooled all our news and each was free to send in what he wished in the form suitable to him and his editors.

Other groups of correspondents joined forces in a similar way.

Sometimes there were attempts at co-operation among combines, not competing with one another, but that never proved satisfactory. There was frequently leakage of news from the back door of one group to the back door of another. There was also great news leakage at the telegraph office.

Big scoops were very rare, the only notable one being the reporting of the Rickett oil concession by the Associated Press, the Daily Telegraph and the News-Chronicle a day ahead of the rest of the crowd. This was said to be due to a London tipoff.

No Real News Source

The sources of news were exceedingly meager, and that was the chief reason for the vast amount of false information. In Ethiopia no such thing as a cabinet exists. There are no well-organized Ministries, much less a real General Staff. The government is the Emperor. And the General Staff is the Emperor.

Haile Selassie is the only person who knows all that is going on. The only persons with whom he regularly consults are his two foreign advisers, Mr. Oberson, a Swiss, and Mr. Everett A. Colson, an American. He comes in touch with the outside world through an able press agent, Dr. Taezaz Lorenzo, an Ethiopian. He also has a hard-working, capable, very tight-mouthed secretary.

The only real "inside dope" to be had on war information was from His Majesty, from Mr. Colson, or from Dr. Taezas. These last two knew what the Emperor cared to tell them, and with both he was quite frank. The War Minister is no more than the Emperor's employee.

To this fact must be added the lack of good telegraphic and telephonic communications in Ethiopia.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Friday, Jan. 31, 1936

Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	7
Brotherhood [With Latvian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Radio Timetable	11
Financial Pages	12-13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Italy's Hopes for Peace Fade As Duce Sends Laborers South; Nation Resigned to Longer War

Addition of 50,000 to Labor Strength in Eritrea and Somalia Means Campaign Will Continue Through Rainy Season; to Keep Communication Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 31—The Italian nation is now resigning itself to a second year of war.

The fact that Il Duce himself, despite the recent spectacular success on the southern front, does not expect the war in Ethiopia to end before the rainy season starts, is clear from the decision announced yesterday to send another 50,000 laborers to the front.

Il Duce told the Cabinet Council that the dispatch of these men (which will bring the total of Italian labor strength in Eritrea and Somaliland to 100,000) will enable the campaign to continue even during the rainy season. They will be used mainly on keeping the lines of communication open.

Armed Strength Trebled

Meanwhile, the uninterrupted departure of regulars, blackshirts and airmen continues. According to Signor Mussolini's statement yesterday, 100,000 soldiers were already in East Africa last summer and lived and worked there "without any inconvenience to speak of."

Official figures of the armed strength today are not available, but it is generally believed that the summer figure has been nearly trebled—apart from the casualties, for which figures also are not available as the returns issued so far exclude the sick.

The Italian public seems to expect General Graziani's notable victories over Ras Desta Demtu's troops, and in the south General Badoglio's recent success on the northern front will be followed by further big pushes on both fronts.

Expert opinion, however, though agreeing that important military developments may shortly occur, holds that no decisive victory can be gained by the Italians during the present campaigning season. This view is also borne out by new regulations, announced yesterday, namely of control over all "citizen-soldiers" between the ages of 11 and 32 by insisting that each must have a personal booklet describing his physical military preparedness.

Peace Overtures Unlikely

The possibility of fresh peace overtures in the near future is excluded by most political observers, who consider the international outlook to be now less favorable to Italy than a few weeks ago. The military agreements reached between Britain and almost all the Mediterranean powers, the fall of Premier Laval, in France, the tendency to increase pressure upon Italy by extending the sanctions now in force to oil and coal are all factors which are held to indicate that no compromise is yet in sight between Italy and the "coalition of European states led by Britain."

Italy, it is once more emphatically stated, is no longer afraid of oil sanctions. She will resist them if an embargo is enforced. She has, it is claimed, sufficient stock of oil to cover all needs, both national and international, and all her military necessities, both in Africa and Europe.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Jan. 31

Naval Parley—First Accord Achieved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— The Naval Conference reached an agreement on the terms of a yearly exchange of naval building plans by the United States, Britain, France and Italy. This is the first achievement of the conference in weeks of intermittent work, and is considered to be a welcome brake on blind competitive building of warships, though a small accomplishment in view of the limitation of navies which the expiring treaty had included.

The terms will be incorporated in the final agreement of the conference, along with the definitions of naval types and categories which are now being worked out.

Tariffs—Switzerland Approves Pact With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berne, Switz.— The reciprocal tariff treaty with the United States received its final approval "with reservations" here from the Federal Council, or Swiss executive unit. The Parliament had previously ratified the pact, which goes into provisional effect in mid-February.

Soviet—Ruble Stores Succeed Torgsin Shops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow— Special gold prices for those who possess foreign currency come to an end today. The Torgsin Stores, which have sold goods in all currencies, will henceforth sell only in rubles. For the Soviet citizen who has been receiving currency from friends and relatives abroad, this change will end a much-protested discrimination in his favor. He has been able to buy at the Torgsin more goods with $10 received from abroad, than a skilled worker could buy with his entire month's wage. Numbers of Russians have been living highly in this way, and now will be more nearly reduced to equality with their fellow citizens.

For the vastly smaller foreign contingent, however—the engineers and salesmen and journalists who receive salaries from back home—the new ruling means a drastically onerous drop in their standard of living. Their salaries will now buy at least several times less than heretofore, unless the Soviet Government takes special rescue measures.—

Foreigners hit by ruble stores: Page 2.

Paris—Sarraut Gets Confidence Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Premier Sarraut won a comfortable 150-vote motion of confidence for his cabinet after assuring the Chamber of Deputies that he would conduct France's negotiations with the League "in public." If ever his ministers came to an impasse on policy, he said, and could not continue the coalition idea which is the essence of the Sarraut Cabinet, they would resign.

M. Sarraut made it plain that his Cabinet was only temporary, and could not make long-range plans beyond the national elections this spring. His platform was also transient, conceding the issue of supporting the franc's gold value to the Right, and the issue of more vigorous support for Britain and the League sanctions to the Left. He confessed that to head such an interim government at a time of crisis was no fun, and said he was dragooned into it only when Premier Laval refused to continue.

War Cost—Set by U. S. at $45,200,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The direct, cash cost of the World War to the United States—not including any indirect costs, such as the share of the war in causing the great depression—was calculated by a Treasury statistician thus:

To date, $45,200,000,000. Continuing into the future, $1,000,000,000 additional per year.

Southern China—Raiders Threaten Kweiyang

Nanking—The lunging of raiding bands through southern China held the capital of Kweichow Province in jeopardy, the Associated Press reports. Some 15,000 of these brigands, usually termed Communist

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Bigger Gross But Fewer Passengers Cause El Loss

State Gains $250,000 by Fast Action

Near Zero Grips Boston for Fourth Straight Day

Ice and Broken Propeller Halt Rescue Effort

Tax Federation Seeks to Halt Cambridge Project

Fir Com Re-Opens Conspiracy Inquiry

No Ward Organizations Wanted by Radio Priest

These and many other interesting stories and features will be found in the local section of this edition.

Mine Workers Defy A. F. of L. Sanction Split

Bitter Labor Struggle Seen Over Craft and Industrial Unions

Lewis Given Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — The biggest trade union in America has defied the American Federation of Labor and given authority to its leader to quit that organization whenever he deems it wise. That, in effect, is the meaning of a resolution tumultuously approved by the delegates of the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention here, giving John L. Lewis, their leader, the power to hold back the $48,000 dues to the federation whenever he chooses.

The split with the federation comes over the long-debated question of industrial unionism, the United Mine Workers, through the 1700 delegates meeting here who, in turn, represent some 500,000 coal miners scattered over the country, are organized on industrial lines. The executive committee of the federation, on the other hand, has just given effect to important rulings in its avowed sympathy for craft unionism. As a consequence, the trade union world is faced with a split which would take out the miners, embracing one-sixth of the 3,000,000 members of the A. F. of L.

Eight Other Unions Involved

Furthermore, it would probably affect most of the eight other industrial unions which, with the miners, have formed the committee on industrial organizations. If this wh le group should split off, the country might see two big rival groups, industrial unions vs. craft unions fighting among themselves, and precipitating labor discord in many industries in which they both sought membership.

It was a typical Lewis speech that precipitated the ovation leading up to enactment of the resolution yesterday. Born and bred in the rough and tumble mine camps, the burly leader who has made himself absolute master of one of the most turbulent labor groups in the country, addressed the crowd.

Assails A. F. of L.

"The American Federation of Labor has made a dastardly, diabolical betrayal of everything for which the true labor movement stands," he bellowed. "If you are willing to assume the responsibility for fighting at all costs for industrial unionization—if you are willing, I am, too!"

The Lewis speech marks the apparent turning point in the miners' relation with the historic federation, created by Samuel Gompers. It was delivered to the continuing shouts of delegates.

By a rising vote they unanimously agreed to the paragraph authorizing Mr. Lewis and his officers to withhold the $4000-a-month dues to the A. F. of L.—"When conditions and circumstances warrant."

Lewis Stands Pat

With vivid language, Mr. Lewis shouted that he would not dissolve the organization of eight chiefs of industrial unions.

"Why not give the workers of the country the type and form of or-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Nye Gets Funds For 10 Days More; Bankers on Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — John Pierpont Morgan and his partners will take the witness stand once again in the munitions committee hearing next week, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, announced today, following unanimous approval by the Senate yesterday of additional $7369 in funds to wind up the 18-months hearings.

Besides Mr. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, members of the House of Morgan, will be called to testify. Senator Nye said he would question them on the various phases of the French and Russian loans they made during the World War. Other prominent international banking figures will be brought before the committee in the 10 days yet to go, Senator Nye said.

The additional appropriation was voted on the promise of committee members that the final phase of the protracted inquiry would not last longer than 10 days, and that the report would be made either late in February or early in March. The money approved yesterday included payment of a $2764 deficit. The committee has already spent $125,000, in addition to $58,000 of relief funds used in employment of clerical help in New York.

The appropriation carried an amendment from Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee that henceforth no Senate committee be permitted to receive WPA funds, or receive assistance from any other private or public agency, save those of a governmental department.

Argentina to Buy Planes

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 31 (AP) —Authoritative sources said today the Argentine Government will ask foreign airplane manufacturers for bids on 57 military and naval planes. Thirty pursuit planes and 27 bombers are to be purchased this year, these sources said, under a congressional appropriation of 42,000,000 pesos (approximately $12,000,000).

Record of Marco Polo's Oriental Cruise

How Insignia Reads

Voyage from Venice to Acra in Persia/and from Acra to Campalu by land and Sea made by Polo Maffeo/Nicholau and son Marco/Venetian merchants and mariners/ together with the quest of Marco in the extreme Orient/ Drawn from places visited based on a full knowledge of the vastness of that remote empire/Distance from Antilla five thousand—eight hours.

Design drawn from maps of my father/ Moretta Polo Venice/

Marco Polo's Log Comes to Light

Maps and Drawing Are Discovered in Hands of Humble Grape Grower of Ancestry in Whose Family They Have Been Handed Down for Centuries—Some Question Authority

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Newly discovered parchments, apparently sere with age, are believed to trace in nearly forgotten tongues and secret signs the journeys of Marco Polo in the Orient. Their discovery has precipitated a debate among experts in several parts of the world, some asserting and some contesting their authenticity.

The story of these documents, and how they came to light after centuries in a venerable seaman's chest, is almost as romantic as the travels of that schoolboy-famous adventurer, Marco Polo, about whom two parchments are directly concerned. With his father and uncle the 17-year-old youth dodged bands of roving brigands, scaled the icy impenetrable mountain barriers between the West and China, and then crossed nearly a thousand miles of desert to pay homage to the Grand Khan, wealthiest monarch the East ever knew. Twenty years these "Wise Men of the West" served him as observers and advisers on the state of his realm.

The owner of the maps and parchments is Marcian Rossi, a humble, nonassuming west coast grape grower of Italian ancestry. They have been handed down in his family for centuries, he says, no one apparently realizing their value, for most of them concern a relatively unimportant ancestor of Mr. Rossi, Admiral Sanseverinus. The Admiral, however, was a close friend of Marco Polo.

For nearly two years The Christian Science Monitor has had in its possession copies of these maps believed to have been drawn by either Marco or his daughter Moretta. Meanwhile, Monitor staff members in foreign bureaus have interviewed world authorities on mapmaking, the travels of Polo, and the science of palaeography, by which maps are dated through peculiarities of language or letters. Translations and interpretations gained with the camera, microscope, photostat and hand lens took hours of patient work.

All these documents are still being studied by Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the division of maps at the Library of Congress, whose formal report is expected to be published

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Egyptians Name Delegation For British Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31 — Once again Great Britain and Egypt are to try to bring order into the intricate tangle of intertwined relationships which politics, history and geography have twisted round the two countries.

The announcement from Cairo of the appointment of an all-party delegation to begin negotiations came as considerable of a relief to informed opinion here today.

During the last weeks the relations between the two countries has

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Landon's Stock Reported Up And That of Talmadge Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Landon stock went up in the capital this week and Talmadge stock went down. Smith and Robinson, Borah and Hoover, more or less balanced one another's appeals. That is the short of it, now that the firing has temporarily lulled.

Reports from reliable correspondents, returning from both the Macon and Topeka meetings, confirm these tidings heard in political circles here and in newspaper accounts from all parts of the country. They emphasize that the Talmadge meeting revealed very little substantial political strength, though an unlimited quantity of emotion, and that in Topeka endorsements of Governor Landon are mounting at a steady rate.

Don't Know Myself"

Although Governor Talmadge announces that he is going to campaign his way across the nation against President Roosevelt, indications from Georgia are doubt-provoking. Franklyn Waltman, the Washington Post chief national-affairs writer, who was at Macon and Atlanta, quotes Governor Talmadge as saying: "I'm going to outsmart those fellows who are trying to guess what I am going to do, because I don't know myself."

Mr. Waltman's own estimate is:

"The consensus here is that the Governor cannot take away from President Roosevelt the delegation of a single southern state—not even Georgia.

Seems Fated to Lose

But Governor Talmadge does control the Democratic State Committee, and can nominate the State's delegation at the Philadelphia convention. Should that be done, the loyal Rooseveltian Democrats—who appear to include the entire congressional group—will hold county meetings, elect a rival delegation, which will be certain to be seated at Philadelphia instead of the Talmadge supporters.

Just how deeply the many appeals to race prejudice aired at the Macon meeting will touch southern voters is puzzling to the observers who are returning from the South, as well as to southerners in Washington.

Traditional to South

It is pointed out, however, that southern loyalty to the Democratic Party is traditional, and that President Roosevelt was originally admired and loved in that area—however, his popularity may have slipped in recent months or years.

In 1928, it required the religious issue to drive parts of the Solid South away from party loyalty. Whether the racial issue in 1936 can do the same thing is the question: and many Southerners frankly admit that this would be the only issue capable of that result, whether it does now or not.

The Racial Issue

The propaganda papers distributed to every delegate at Macon—The Georgia Woman's World—showed Mrs. Roosevelt in the company of a Negro educator at Howard University, in Washington, and made other racial charges against

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Roper Urged to Carry Fight For Sea Safety to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—An appeal to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, that he go before Congress and make "a determined fight" for increased appropriations, additional personnel and remedial legislative measures for the American merchant marine is contained in a letter by Howard S. Cullman, vice chairman of the National Committee on Safety at Sea, which is before Mr. Roper today.

Mr. Cullman declares that "in the face of repeated disasters to American ships involving serious loss of life there exists a curious lethargy on the part of government officials to get behind this peculiar accident prevention."

"Aside from perfunctory annual reports I am not aware of any Secretary of Commerce in recent years ever appearing in person before Congress and making a determined fight for increased appropriations, additional personnel and adequate and modern equipment for the gigantic task involved," Mr. Cullman said, "nor, in fact, offering any active support for the remedial legislative measures conceived by numerous boards of experts and submitted to Congress in a routine way by your department.

"Your Committee on Safety at Sea has, I am sure, the right to assume that sincerity of motive underlies its appointment and that we may count upon your enthusiastic co-operation in our efforts to awaken public opinion to the need of getting behind sound and appropriate legislative measures to increase safety at sea."

Mr Cullman asked three questions of the Secretary of Commerce, the answers to which would serve his committee, he said, in its investigation. They are:

"Just what legislation is needed to reorganize the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, both in the Washington offices and in the field, so as to meet your ideas of an adequate and properly compensated staff?

"What floating equipment has the bureau on hand to enforce its regulations? What is the condition of this equipment, what appropriation is needed to replace old and unsafe equipment? What additional equipment is needed to adequately enforce the navigation laws throughout the country?

"What positive efforts have been made by the Department of Commerce to support the proposed reorganization of the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection?"

Mr. Cullman recalled the loss by fire of the steamship Morro Castle of the Ward Line, and the conviction of two officers of the vessel, an executive officer of the steamship company and the company itself on charges of laxity, and also the recurrence of labor troubles in shipping on the Pacific Coast, declaring that all these and other incidents supported his view that improper conditions exist in the merchant marine.

New Deal Acts To Change Its Housing Plans

Ready to Support Private Building of Low-Cost Home Projects

Asks Legislative Aid

Federal Construction Loans Instead of Slum Clearance Subsidies in Sight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—With its own low-cost housing program heavily impeded by an impending Supreme Court decision, an adverse ruling by the Comptroller General and organized opposition from private industry, the Federal Government today turned toward the consideration of legislation designed to encourage private capital to build about 200,000 homes next year.

Although President Roosevelt at his press conference today indicated that the matter was still in the study stage, it was learned from other quarters that housing authorities have virtually agreed on a plan under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the national banks and the Federal Savings and Loan Association would put their resources behind private capital for the purpose of constructing small homes and apartments for moderate-income families.

Anticipating Court Ruling

This new development was construed as a general desertion of any attempt to federally subsidize slum clearance in American cities on any widespread scale. This experiment, begun by the Roosevelt Administration, and bucked by adverse circumstances ever since it was started, is soon to face the stern review of the Supreme Court. In view of the wording of the recent AAA decision, its backers have little hope that it will survive the ordeal.

The construction industry is still looked to by Administration economists as the key to recovery.

In a speech yesterday to the New York Building Congress, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, declared that "with records being smashed in other fields, the index of construction still dallies at 25 per cent of normal."

Pointing out that "only 70,000 homes were built last year, while the imperative demand was at least 10 times that large," he described the "major economic task of the United States" as the discovery of an enterprise that will bring unemployed labor and idle private capital together."

Course Considered

The course of action being considered to further encourage the building of homes includes: Widening the areas of eligibility for federal protection by raising the $1,000,000,000 mortgage insurance fund of the Federal Housing Administration to two or three times that sum; insurance of small construction loans for building operators; extension of mortgage insurance to cover large-scale development of small individual homes; expansion of the powers of the national mortgage associations to enable them to make mortgage loans on large-scale projects that are insured by the Federal Housing Administration, and to issue debentures 24 times the amount of their capital funds instead of 12.

Many Factors Involved

A number of factors are leading the Administration to favor aid for private construction as against direct federal building. They include:

(1) The increasing drain on the Federal Treasury caused by the bonus and the AAA decision.

(2) The likelihood that the Supreme Court will uphold the decision of a Louisville federal judge that the Federal Government has no power to condemn land for public housing.

3. The recent ruling by the Comptroller General that rents on low-cost projects must be high enough to bring a net return on money invested equal to the rate of interest paid on the public debt.

4. Organization of the Committee for Economic Recovery to convince the public that private enterprise can meet the housing situation unaided.

Their Quixote Troubles

Sessions of the National Public Housing conference held here last week were shrouded with gloom as speakers predicted a dark outlook for the public housing movement in the immediate future.

They insisted that private initiative and operation "will not and cannot" meet the need of $5 to $6 per room dwellings in urban cities, but saw little hope for their cause at the present time, in view of the growing deficit and the political issue arising from it in a campaign year.

Asked about the troubles of federal housing advocates, an official of the PWA housing division declared today, "Oh, we don't have any troubles. Neither did Don Quixote."

Buenos Aires Plans Lengthy Anniversary

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 31 (AP) —Buenos Aires begins tomorrow a lengthy celebration of its 400th anniversary since Pedro de Mendoza sailed up the Rio Plata to establish this South American capital in 1536.

Principal feature of the celebration, which is to continue for several weeks, will be the re-enactment of the founding by sailors garbed in sixteenth century costumes.

Foreigners Hit As Soviet Opens 'Ruble Stores'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 31—This is the last day of existence for Soviet Russia's "Torgsin" stores, in which the Soviet Government during the past four years has sold the products of its own factories in exchange for foreign currency or gold and other precious metals. Tomorrow the remaining Torgsin shops will reopen as "ruble stores," selling goods for Soviet currency.

For the past two months—since the Government announced that Torgsin stores would go out of business today—the shops have done a lively business with Soviet citizens who had somehow accumulated some foreign currency and understood they would have no use for it, since they cannot send foreign currency abroad. The Government rather cynically has taken advantage of their position by sharply increasing Torgsin prices.

Foreigners Hard Hit

The small group of foreign residents in Russia, who have hitherto patronized Torgsin stores, will hereafter make all their purchases in Soviet currency, which they may obtain in official exchange shops, at a rate several times greater than the previous official rate.

Torgsin stores were originally conceived, in 1931, as a convenience for foreigners in Russia, to enable them to obtain their needs in exchange for foreign currency at a time when the general goods shortage made it impossible to buy food or clothing at reasonable prices except in the "closed shops" reserved for the most necessary Soviet workers.

But Soviet financiers quickly sensed the possibility of setting up in these shops an "internal export trade." The world depression made it difficult for the Soviets to sell raw materials and inferior manufactured goods abroad. Moscow still needed to make heavy foreign purchases of machinery and war materials, and had to pay a heavy price for loans or credits. Because the Soviet Government refused to import "consumers' goods" and was still unable to manufacture anywhere near enough for its people, the internal demand for all goods was tremendous.

Flood of Wealth

Thousands of Soviet citizens had managed to cling to small stores of gold and other precious metals, which often were family heirlooms. Other thousands received from relatives abroad gifts in foreign currency. To these thousands, the Government threw open its Torgsin stores, and in four years thus acquired about $300,000,000 in gold and foreign currency. Of this amount, foreign residents and tourists contributed a very small percentage. It is estimated that individuals in the United States contributed in gifts to Soviet citizens about $100,000,000.

These Torgsin stores have been severely criticized, not only because they represent a form of repudiation by the Government of its own currency, but because the Government gave "Torgsin" a virtual monopoly of some goods usually regarded as necessities, which only those Soviet citizens who were able to get gold or foreign currency could buy.

"Black Bourse"

This situation created a new class of speculators, known as the "Black Bourse," who exchanged foreign currency for Soviet rubles at a realistic rate which has ranged from about 80 rubles to the American dollar in 1932 to a recent rate of 15 to the dollar, as compared to the official rate of 1.13 to the dollar. Soviet citizens, needing goods obtainable only in Torgsin, had to patronize the speculators, who were never seriously disturbed by the Government.

Sincere Communists have always deplored the existence of these stores and the speculation which they inevitably invited. But such people have accepted the official explanation that some such device was necessary to obtain much-needed foreign currency during a difficult period for the Government.

The Communists also have resented the fact that the "Black Bourse," an outgrowth of Torgsin, has made it possible for a Soviet citizen receiving $10 a month from relatives abroad to exchange it for twice the average monthly wage of a skilled worker.

Marks Advance

The authorities, and their most ardent supporters, are therefore relieved that the necessity for Torgsin no longer exists. To them, the closing of these stores today marks a further advance in their system. The improvement in world markets and the advance in Soviet industry, particularly in the production of "consumers' goods," makes it possible for the Government to end this anomalous system.

Beginning tomorrow, the thousands of Soviet citizens still receiving remittances from relatives abroad, as well as the small foreign communities in Russia, will exchange their foreign currency for Soviet rubles at a new official rate, several times higher than that previously fixed. Whether they will get a fair return upon their money will depend upon whether the new rate is determined by world prices, or is arbitrarily fixed with no relation to world prices, as has been the case up to the present time.

Scrolls of 570 A. D. Found in Palestine

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, Jan. 31

EXCAVATORS of the American Colt Expedition announced today the discovery of seven papyrus scrolls in good condition bearing the name of Justin II, East Roman Emperor who reigned from 565 to 578.

The scrolls were unearthed on the site of the ancient Byzantine town of Auja Alhafir and were described as of great archaeological interest.

Members of the expedition said this was the first occasion of the finding of complete scrolls and indicated additional discoveries were expected.

Florida Basks in Sun As Cold Grips Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31—While the worst cold wave to sweep the country in many years is causing inhabitants of a large portion of the United States to shiver in the ice and snow, winter visitors in Miami are basking in tropical sunshine, enjoying warm ocean swimming and other mid-summer sports.

Thermometer readings of from 30 to 100 degrees higher than most readings in the country are drawing increasing numbers into the southland daily. Beaches, golf and tennis courses are thronged and a record number of charter boats are pulling away from city docks each day, bound for the Gulf Stream with deep-sea fishermen.

The beaches of South Florida, generally, are reported to be enjoying the best season in years.

Golfers are already mobilizing for the international four-ball matches to be played over the Miami Country Club course, many entrants taking part in preliminary warm-up tournaments being featured at one or another of the many clubs.

As the starting date for the Miami-Nassau yacht race approaches, the already jammed anchorages leave little space for deep-sea sailors who hope to finish the Gulf Stream grind ahead of international competition.

LaGuardia Asks That Bonus Men Not Lose Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The action of Congress in voting the World War veterans' bonus should not serve to militate against them in so far as unemployment relief is concerned, in the opinion of Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, who, in a joint statement, are today out with an appeal on behalf of the veterans in so far as their status on the emergency relief rolls is concerned.

"Payment of the adjusted service certificates, commonly known as the bonus, should not deprive those veterans who have heretofore received home relief or work relief paid by city, state or federal funds from receiving the same treatment as non-veterans who are in the same financial situation," the statement says. "Adjusted service certificates specifically provide that the proceeds should be exempt from levy, execution and attachment or other process, clearly indicating the intent of the Congress that the proceeds of the certificates were to be regarded as a separate payment for wartime services. It does not seem fair that the unemployed veteran who is now receiving relief should be penalized for his war service and that the proceeds from his adjusted service certificates should be taken to relieve the government authorities at the expense of the veteran."

Mayor LaGuardia and Mr. Taylor stressed that they did not believe the Federal Government would adopt a relief policy which would work against the veterans' interests.

Just before the issuance of the joint statement by the Mayor and Comptroller late yesterday, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a special meeting and authorized the expenditure of $9,563,000 for emergency relief during February. The city's share of this will be $5,793,200, which will be raised by the city sales tax, the business tax and utility tax. Budget funds will supply an additional $373,500 to be applied toward veterans' relief and other classes of emergency aid for which provision is made in the budget, with the state temporary emergency relief administration providing the remainder to make up the February total.

Relief cost the city $5,070,000 in January. The increase in the city's share for February was said to be due to a higher case load and to increased need for heat and clothing during the cold spell.

At the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration here it was said today that the number of bonus applications was declining. In the last three days 262,000 application blanks have been handed out.

'Substitute' Tax Bill Planned By Roosevelt for Farm Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—President Roosevelt confirmed today that he will send a tax bill to Congress this session. He made it clear that the bill will include levies to pay for the farm program, intimating that the Government would also seek to recapture the $200,000,000 impounded and returned by the courts.

But whether the bill will attempt to meet the $2,500,000,000 charge for the veterans' bonus is still in the dark. The President painstakingly pointed out that it might not be a "new" tax bill, but simply one to replace earlier levies—a substitute bill, he called it, not an additional bill.

From this use of words, it seems more likely than ever that the farm tax will be retroactive to July 1, 1935, bringing in between $400,000,000 and $547,000,000 to pay for the new farm program. Exactly how this retroactive feature can be handled legally and constitutionally is uncertain. Some processors have already paid all their back taxes and obtained no refund. Others have their money back.

The Administration's problem in rescuing the desired $200,000,000, taken in what Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, pungently described as "the greatest legalized steal in history"—a phrase which has been hotly criticized by admirers of the Supreme Court—is of no little difficulty. It compares in many respects to the problem of Shylock, a prominent merchant in Venice, Italy, when Portia reminded him of the practical impossibility of getting a pound of flesh—no more and no less.

Problem for Congress

Despite legal difficulties, Congress seems in the mood to grasp the excuse that it is enacting no new tax, but continuing an old one, and replace the subsidy to the farmers. It is generally expected to take the form of a general excise tax. In election year such a tax is a notable rarity. But against this Scylla is the Charybdis of the biggest deficit of the Roosevelt Administration. The choice is not pleasant for politicians.

It is even less pleasant if an attempt be made to pay for the bonus through taxation. President Roosevelt said this question was still in the study stage. Yesterday, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, indicated that the farm tax program was progressing well and might be submitted to Congress within a week.

Inflationists Busy

These statements imply that the bonus tax and the farm tax are being kept in separate compartments. If such strategy is followed, it leaves in grave doubt the fate of the bonus tax. Already, the inflationist drive for new money to pay the bonus and other emergency expenditures is furiously under way in Congress.

Representative Wright D. Patman (D), Texas, inflationist leader, said today: "We are going to force either issuance of new money or taxes. We are going to insist on using the idle gold and silver even so far as the farm program is concerned."

Representative William Lemke (R), North Dakota, whose Frazier-Lemke bill for the refinancing of farm mortgages through issuance of $3,000,000,000 in new money lacks only five votes of being forced to a vote, said: "I am in full accord with the plan to use idle gold to pay processing tax costs."

The currency expansionist drive is therefore under way all along the line: For the bonus, for farm mortgages, for ordinary farm relief. Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma, forced into committee report on the farm bill yesterday a recommendation that the President use more widely his existing powers to increase currency circulation.

Coughlin Aid Active

Behind the scenes, assisting in the inflationist fight, is Louis B. Ward, who is assumed to be the Washington representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit. Currency expansion sentiment in Congress has fluctuated, being strongest when times and conditions were worst. The general impression now is that the inflationist fight can kick up a great deal of dust, but that in the end the Senate—if not the House—would reject a bill requiring further expansion of the currency.

Thus, while the farm tax bill—presumably calling for revenues in the vicinity of $500,000,000—has a good chance of enactment, the bonus tax bill is far less favored. If President Roosevelt's purpose is to make a strong last-ditch fight for budget balance and fiscal regularity, it would therefore be better strategy to lump both items together in an omnibus tax bill.

Problem Congress

Congress would then have to amend the bonus tax out if it wished to continue using the argument of "no new tax—just re-enacting an old one," and accept the responsibility for the fiscal unbalance thus produced.

Yet if Congress has the nerve to vote taxes in an election year totaling something like $700,000,000 annually, it could go far toward insuring fiscal stability. The extra $200,000,000, it is figured, would amortize the $2,500,000,000 bonus outlay over roughly a decade. But such Spartan tactics were obviously not in Congress' book when the bonus was passed over the President's veto. "Pay 'em in bonds!" was the slogan last week, with no hint when and how the bonds would be retired.

Budget in Spotlight

But President Roosevelt's action in sending additional appropriation estimates of $2,500,000,000 to Congress has spotlighted the grim story of the budget. If Congress refuses to pass a bonus tax, the President can say: "Well, I did my best to balance the budget. It was all their fault."

The total of "new" taxes, strictly speaking, would be only $200,000,000 out of the projected $700,000,000 tax bill. Such a charge could be met in several ways, assuming that the $500,000,000 for the farmers is coming by an excise tax not differing fundamentally from the old processing taxes. One method would be a broadening of the excise tax; another would be a bigger liquor tax; still a third possibility is higher income taxes between the $10,000 and $50,000 levels, or a higher income-tax rate all round. The third possibility seems least likely of all, public sentiment and votes being considered.

Cost of War

A treasury statistician who should have been an astronomer has been calculating the total cost of the war to the United States, and figures that with the bonus the grand total now reaches $45,200,000,000. It continues at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 a year, including interest and payments to veterans. Costs of fighting the war itself, including all the wrinkles, had come on July 2, 1921, when President Harding declared the war ended, to $25,729,000,000.

In a decade and a half of peace, the cost of the war has about doubled, and the end is far from sight. Indirectly, of course, the figures might be pyramided much higher. It is arguable that without the war, there would need to be no farm relief program, no processing taxes, and no relief spending. Thus the proposed tax bill, which President Roosevelt touched on today at his press conference, traces directly back to 1914-18 and its consequences.

Union Charges Smith Refused to Negotiate

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Greater New York Council of the Building Service Employees' International Union published as an advertisement yesterday an open letter to Alfred E. Smith and other officials of the Empire State Building, including John J. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont, stating they have refused to bargain with the union as the representatives of the building's elevator operators and other service employees.

Signed by James J. Bambrick, president of the union, the advertisement assailed Mr. Smith's address at the American Liberty League and said to the former Governor: "As Governor, you championed the cause of the working man. You were re-elected time and time again by their votes including that of the undersigned. Therefore, your attitude at this time is incomprehensible."

Political Insights

New York Political Leaders See in Borah a Strong Pawn for Use at G. O. P. Convention—Brooklyn Speech Puts Him in New Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Political leaders in New York are keeping a weather eye on Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, a closer evaluation of his Brooklyn address here on Tuesday night having revealed him as a strongly potential factor in the exercise of the veto power when it comes to nominating at the Cleveland convention in June.

In the light of reports of the favorable reception the address got from progressives and independents everywhere in the country, the tendency among conservatives here now is to see the Idaho Senator's Kismet Temple speech as considerably more than the mere collection of Borahisms it at first appeared.

Consensus today was that this rallying to Senator Borah would take him into the convention with a following effective enough to wage a decisive trial of strength with the Hoover bloc in the attempt to influence the selection of the candidate. With these two forces in the party long at loggerheads and today regarded as irreconcilable, the situation was seen to be making for a repetition at Cleveland of the "hotel room" history at Chicago, not so much through a deadlock of candidates as through failure to harmonize the Hoover-Borah positions.

* * *

Borah supporters here today made it clear that they were determined to fight to the last ditch for their candidate in a convention bloc that would agree to no nomination that left needed reforms in doubt or that was ready-made by "selfish and sordid interests"—the phrase with which Senator Borah inveighed against Old Guard domination of party affairs on Tuesday night.

It is thus that the W. Kingsland Macy minority group in New York, which, without benefit of the "right-ists," has climbed aboard the Borah vehicle, in the hope that it may take on the outlines of a band wagon, will carry to Cleveland the objective in which they were defeated in New York party affairs two years ago, when the conservatives ousted Mr. Macy from the state chairmanship.

William Zeigler Jr., chairman of the New York Borah-for-President Committee and a Macy lieutenant, today declared war on the official policy of the New York State Committee for an uninstructed delegation and initiated a primary race in each of the 45 congressional districts of the State for delegates friendly to the Idaho Senator.

"The Republican voters of the State can be assured that all the delegates chosen will not be hand-picked by district leaders only if they take matters into their own hands and use their party primaries for the purpose of which these primaries were intended," his announcement reads.

* * *

"Those interested in following the distinguished Senator's leadership and in breaking up secret manipulation and selection can rally around his standard so that party voters favoring Senator Borah may find proper expression at the polls."

This lifting of the Borah kite was responsible for new attempts by conservative Republicans to elevate the boom for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, who continues the ranking prospect in these quarters, although his availability was admittedly chiefly geographical, and it was expected that their attitude will remain equivocal until his policy on major issues becomes more clear-cut.

No such hesitancy was apparent in Democratic quarters regarding their candidate. One of the most important men in Tammany politics said today there was no shadow of a doubt that the New York City machine delegation would be for Roosevelt to a man, and his certainty took on emphasis from the fact that he was a member of the bitter-ender forces which supported Alfred E. Smith in Chicago four years ago.

* * *

All up and down the line of the district leader corps of the city machine it was clear that not only would Tammany be for the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt at Philadelphia, but would vote unanimously for the resolution approving the acts and policies of the Administration. Further than this, it was declared that the Tammany support would be no mere lip service, but that the districts would turn out the vote in the well-known quantities.

At the same time no attempt was made to minimize the size of the fight ahead of the Roosevelt forces if they are to succeed in carrying New York, but in estimating the formidable proportions of this battle, it was recalled that 20 years ago another Democrat won the presidency without benefit of New York when Woodrow Wilson was re-elected.

Opinion widely held here today among observers that the Roosevelt strength is at its lowest ebb since 1932, but Democratic quarters were faithful to the view that it had already started on the up-grade and would continue so to do up to the day of the election.

Tammany stalwarts averred that Alfred E. Smith's American Liberty League address had not caused them to correct their estimate that the Smith record since Chicago had eliminated him from Tammany political calculations.

Mr. Smith's socialistic label for the New Deal was sharply refuted here today by Norman Thomas, national Socialist leader, who declared that "when, according to Mr. Smith, Mr. Roosevelt's brain trusters stole our socialist clothing while we were in swimming, they didn't steal much more than an old cast-off necktie, and they wore that with capitalistic ill-grace."

Mr. Thomas, whose official party reply to the Smith address will be radiocast Sunday night, saw it as a "tragedy that a man who once had some traces of friendship for the workers should go completely over to the support of special privilege."

Radio Time Changed For Monitor News

OWING to the length of the radiocast of the opera "Carmen" on Saturday, Feb. 1, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled.

Beginning Monday, Feb. 3, The Christian Science Monitor will resume its regular evening periods of news over Station WBZ, Boston. The Monitor news will be radiocast Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 5:15 p. m., eastern standard time. Also starting Tuesday, Feb. 18, the Monitor news will be radiocast on Tuesdays at 5 p. m.

The Saturday schedule of the Monitor news at 5:15 p. m. will continue until the end of the operatic season.

Station WBZ transmits on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters, with a power of 50,000 watts. It also transmits on shortwave under the call letters W1XK which operates on a frequency of 9570 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Impartial Board Urged as Check On Public Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31—A new method for promoting economy and efficiency was presented to the New York State Senate today by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Newburgh, who proposed a separate "public projects efficiency act" subjecting proposed public works to study by independent engineers before starting construction.

The bill would authorize the governor or state agencies to engage the services of independent engineers to check on public plans. The engineers so selected would be empowered to study and report on the feasibility, practicability, benefit to accrue to the public, suitability of site, fitness of project for meeting with public needs and other data.

Long-Range Planning

In addition, the engineers might be used as a state agency to devise a long-range program for accomplishing some specific purpose for which state funds were appropriated.

"No one knows what percentage of public funds is now being spent on projects for which there is little real need," said Senator Desmond. "Similarly, no one knows what projects of superior merit from a long-range point of view are being neglected. The proposed law would go far in insuring that funds were spent for needed projects.

Engineers Aid Plan

"Members of the Legislature are frequently called upon to consider highly technical legislation and must now rely merely upon the recommendations of the sponsors of the legislation and their engineers. The possibilities of biased judgment would be lessened if each project had been independently reviewed, and the report of the engineers reviewing it were available."

The bill was prepared with the assistance of members of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers and the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Senator Desmond said.

Attorneys Say Files Hold Answers To Hauptmann's Guilt

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Answers to the questions posed by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman in ordering a renewed investigation of the Lindbergh baby kidnap-killing, an authoritative prosecution source said today, are in the State Police files.

The declaration was made as Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who obtained the conviction of Bruno Hauptmann, called a conference during the morning with Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, State Police head to discuss the Governor's letter, ordering the State Police to continue the search "for the detection and apprehension of every person connected with the crime."

That Attorney General Wilentz told Hunterdon county Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck, Jr., another of the staff, not to defer a southern vacation trip today was regarded as indicating the prosecution felt an intensive investigation would not be needed to meet the Governor's request.

In fact, the prosecution source said that Colonel Schwarzkopf's records would show immediate replies to 12 points raised by the Governor in questioning whether the full story had been learned.

The Governor's questions concerned: possible accomplices of Hauptmann; alleged discrepancies in statements of Dr. John F. Condon, the "Jafsie" of the ransom negotiations; alleged "gang" contacts of John Hughes Curtis, Norfolk, Va., boat builder. The mystery of the "J. J. Faulkner" deposit of ransom money in a New York bank; the alleged switch of police officials from assertions that a "gang" committed the crime to a "one-man job" theory after Hauptmann's apprehension.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
American Shipper	Feb. 1	Liverpool, Feb. 10	Jan. 31, 8:00 pm	Feb. 1, 1:00 pm
President Harding	Feb. 5	Plymouth, Feb. 12	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco, Feb. 9	Feb. 4, 4:00 pm	Feb. 4, 7:30 pm

Quotes From Congress

Funds for Arms Inquiry—Relief—Lure of National Parks—Bureaucracy—Appropriations—Coal—Indians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

* * *

Senator Gerald P. Nye (D), North Dakota:

Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been offered by other individuals who have written offering to underwrite the investigation. In addition thereto, there have been many contributions of dollars and half dollars and of quarters, all of which have had to be returned because of what is understood and known to be the law forbidding the acceptance of private funds in the conduct of an investigation by a Senate committee.

* * *

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan:

The federal contribution made to 48 states and to the District of Columbia represents 49 different formulae for the contribution of federal funds to state and local relief. No two states are treated alike. There is a wide discrepancy, a I indicate when I repeat that that spread is between 40 per cent and 98 per cent. I feel this is not only illuminating, but challenging.

* * *

Representative Edward T. Taylor (D), Colorado:

Twenty years ago the total number of visitors to all our national parks was about 300,000 in a year. Last year, 1935, over 7,000,000 people visited our national parks. In other words, we are building up sentiment "See America First." Really it is an investment in good citizenship and is a wonderful health-producing and invigorating service.

* * *

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), Illinois:

A new bureau is set up in this bill. How we are going to do anything for the people who pay exorbitant rentals and solve the traffic problems in the capital city, unless we decentralize these bureaus and diffuse a lot of that personnel help in all sections of the country, I am sure I do not know.

* * *

Representative Edward A. Kenney (D), New Jersey:

We must do something more than appropriate money in this Congress. That is about all we seem to be doing, appropriating and borrowing money to make good the appropriations.

* * *

Representative John B. Hollister (R), Ohio:

Here is an attempt under the Guffey coal bill to bring about the regulation of actions not in the stream of interstate commerce. Here is an enactment which almost any lawyer would stake his reputation will be held unconstitutional, and it does not seem fit that we should go ahead and appropriate millions of dollars to enforce statutes of this kind and delude poor, innocent individuals who are trying to comply, only to find, as they did under the AAA that they were deluded, and that the whole taxation situation and the whole legal situation is in a worse mess than it was before.

* * *

Representative Jack Nichols (D) Oklahoma:

Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) New York:

Mr. Nichols: Of course, I see a smug grin on the face of some of my distinguished Republican colleagues from the industrial North and the financial East, who do not have any Indians in their districts, nor do they care what becomes of any of them.

Mr. Marcantonio: The gentleman is mistaken. As a matter of fact, on Manhattan Island we have a tribe of Indians, a very famous and historic tribe known as the Tammany Indians, and my objection to this bill is that we make no appropriation for that tribe of Indians. As a matter of fact, they need more help now than ever before, especially since their big chief with the brown derby has decided to take a walk. (Laughter)

'City of Churches'

St. Petersburg, Fla., with 73 churches, sometimes is called "The City of Churches."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

armies, were mopping up the territory close to Kweiyang, and threatened to invade the city itself on a looting expedition before foraging to the westward. Many of the 90,000 inhabitants were hurriedly throwing up breastworks and digging trenches, and the Chinese Government was trying to rustle up a sufficient force to rescue the beleaguered and inadequate garrison.

Italy—Nation Resigned to Another Year of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome— Italy is already making ready for a second year of war beginning after the summer rains, and does not expect any decisive conflict this spring. Outwardly this preparation is being carried on with the usual optimistic war psychology. Flags wave as workmen and more soldiers sail daily to lay tar surfaces on the roads, against the rainy season, and to increase the armies' strength.

Inwardly, the business and financial structure is settling down to the grim business of resisting the sanctions. It is now claimed that Italy has enough oil to withstand an oil sanction, and there is talk that Premier Mussolini's only resistance to this sanction would be the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Geneva and the sanctionist nations.

Italy faces second year in Ethiopia: Page 1.

Mine Workers—Vote for Industrial Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The United Mine Workers, largest trade union in the United States and some 500,000 strong, stand ready to quit the American Federation of Labor when John L. Lewis says the word. In the midst of scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, they voted their willingness to strike out for industrial unionism, as against the stratified craft unionism of the A. F. of L.—even if their secession splits the labor movement from stem to stern. If Mr. Lewis gives the signal, it is possible that the country will see a rival federation spring up, vying for jurisdiction with the craft unions, and everywhere trying to cut through craft lines with single, gigantic unions that embrace whole industries. The miners' vote may prove to be a towering milestone of American industrial history.

Housing—Federal Plans Turned Aside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The Administration has apparently abandoned its low cost housing program. President Roosevelt hinted, and housing officials confirmed, that a new program of loans to help private capital in the building of moderate cost housing is virtually agreed upon. The low cost housing plan, requiring outright subsidies from the Treasury in order to achieve the desired low rents, had been overwhelmed since the start with organized opposition and legal obstructions. An impending Supreme Court decision hangs over it, other legal obstacles have been buttressed by a Comptroller General ruling, and an all around retreat from this once crusading program seems to be accepted as inevitable by the Administration.

Egypt—New Alliance With Britain Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— With obvious relief, the British Government welcomed the formation of a neutral Cabinet in Egypt. Student rioting had been getting out of hand again, and in the struggle over the Cabinet the anti-British Wafd Nationalists came close to gaining control. As it is now, the neutral Cabinet will include all parties in a state of balance, and negotiations for a new treaty for Anglo-Egyptian relations will start here as soon as possible, probably in mid-February. Then a general election will be called in Egypt, and a parliament elected to ratify or modify the agreement. If all goes well, Egypt is to present an application for membership in the League of Nations, with British backing.

At all events, Britain will insist on retaining its military position in Egypt, as a measure of Empire defense and to prevent any colony-seeking aggressors from invading Egypt and upsetting the colonial and military status quo.

Egypt moves for alliance with Britain: Page 1.

Segrave Trophy—Utah Record Wins for Eyston

London (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston was awarded the Segrave trophy for 1935 for his automobile records, set on the salt flats of Utah. The trophy, in memory of Sir Henry Segrave, is awarded for "the most outstanding demonstration of possibilities of transport by land, air and water." Captain Eyston broke the 10-mile record of Richard Smith of New Zealand at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Sept. 6, by racing his Speed of the Winds across the salt flats at an average speed of 167.0998 miles an hour. Mr. Smith's speed was 164.08 miles an hour.

Palestine—Ruling Intensifies Land Problem

Jerusalem— A new British ruling has intensified the problems of Jews in purchasing land in Palestine, the Palcor Agency reports. Henceforth the Government, British-protected, will not permit the sale of land by owners, unless they retain a certain minimum considered indispensable for continuing to live there. The Jews are expected to be vigorous in protest, having received assurances of an easy land acquisition policy in a letter of former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.

Landon Stock Up Talmadge's Down

(Continued from Page 1)

the Roosevelt family. Authorities here are watching with great interest the Federal Court action against A. S. Howell, friend and backer of Governor Talmadge, charged with distributing this literature through use of WPA workers.

That the race issue is not dormant was proved today at President Roosevelt's press conference, when the correspondent of perhaps the most violent anti-Roosevelt newspaper in the country asked:

President Escaped

"Mr. President, what is your attitude on the Costigan anti-lynching bill?"

Mr. Roosevelt said he couldn't comment on pending legislation. The paper was apparently trying to pin the President down to a statement which would stir up flames either in the South or among groups of Negro voters in the North.

Arousing of the race issue at the Talmadge meeting is regarded by many here as a boomerang, which if it does not succeed in breaking southern party loyalty will at least make certain that big and important Negro groups in the North will vote Democratic.

Landon Strength Grows

Indications of Landon strength were manifold. A private poll of Republicans, including some who voted for President Roosevelt in 1932, and published by Ernest K. Lindley in the New York Herald-Tribune, showed Governor Landon substantially ahead of all comers for the Republican nomination. Col. Frank Knox and former President Hoover were in second place, far below Governor Landon, and Senators Borah and Vandenberg rounded up the end of the leading candidates.

The Landon vote in this poll was almost twice of Colonel Knox. Other polls, notably that of the American Institute of Public Opinion, also showed Governor Landon ahead. The Kansas Executive led in all parts of the country except New England and the three Pacific coast states. There Mr. Hoover was just in advance of Governor Landon. He ran heavily ahead of Mr. Hoover in the farm states. Senator Borah was strong in the mountain states.

Many Landon Notes

From Topeka came the same news, on the basis of telegrams and telephone calls following the speech. The Landon group of advisers reported the informal support of big majorities of nominating delegations from Kansas and Nebraska, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas.

Second choice for Governor Landon, after favorite sons had been supported, were reported from Ohio and possibly from Massachusetts.

Eastern leaders were almost warmer in their praise of Governor Landon's speech than his own midlanders. Their attitude was based on the widely-held belief that only with a mid-westerner can the party carry the elections. Conservatives made enthusiastic by the Landon speech seemed falling over themselves to support him, although many of his remarks did not support a conservative interpretation. The Governor's next nationally heard speech will be on Nebraska Day, Feb. 29.

Mine Union Sanctions Split With A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization for which they pray?" Mr. Lewis said. "These workers, who on the picket line, fighting for their rights, will be shot, gassed, clubbed—why not give them the only armor we can have? The American Federation of Labor will not yield. It denies them the right to organize—to bargain collectively . . . .

"The A. F. of L. has been forced to recognize its own inferiority and inability to deal with great corporations and with great combinations of capital.

"I dream of a mass labor movement in this country which will establish collective bargainers on a basis of equality with corporation managers. We need a labor movement that will embrace the teeming millions."

Mr. Lewis had some unkind words today for the proposal of Gov. Clyde Herring of Iowa, putting the question of solving the Iowa coal shortage up to the miners. Governor Herring proposed that the union ask Iowa members to work 48 hours a week, instead of 35, as provided by contract, to aid those on relief.

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News From Front In Ethiopia Gives Trouble to Press

(Continued from Page 1)

The Emperor, himself, by no means knows all that is going on at the outposts of his empire. To make matters still worse, immediately after the beginning of hostilities in the north, the one and only telegraph line from that area to the capital was destroyed for many miles behind the front. Addis Ababa was cut off from the northern army.

500 Miles From Front

One must ever bear in mind also the great distances in Ethiopia, and the utter lack of roads. Addis Ababa is more than 500 miles from the nearest front. A relay team of phenomenal runners could not possibly bring a message from the battle lines to the capital in less than a week.

Nor is it to be forgotten that Ethiopia consists for the most part of an enormous high plateau, surrounded by gigantic, natural walls, beyond which are hundreds of miles of absolutely arid deserts.

And one must bear in mind, as a climax to all this, that most of the correspondents are ignorant of Ethiopia geography and history. Nor is there any easy way to become informed, for no authoritative works exist. No two maps of the country agree. No one knows how many inhabitants there are in the capital itself, not to mention the provinces. No one knows what the size of the armies is. No one knows what weapons and munitions there are in the country.

"Grotesquerie"

When a hankering for sensations is added to this overwhelming lack of knowledge, of course a flood of grotesque misinformation results. Every day our news combine received from six to 10 "informative" or "query" telegrams, asking about this or that absurd rumor sent out by the "opposition." The amount of money required to "kill" these utterly untrue stories was enormous.

As a matter of fact, there has yet been no heavy fighting in Ethiopia. Not a single major battle has occurred, nothing more than skirmishes. To talk of various battle fronts even, was out of place for a long time.

There was really only one front, and that was in the North. At first the Italians advanced over completely unoccupied territory, meeting no resistance. Later, as they penetrated deeper they had to fight off guerrilla bands, and to clean out "nests" of swiftly moving companies that tried to cut off supply caravans and to harass Italian outposts. There was much of such fighting in the North, during the month of November, but nothing even resembling a big pitched battle.

In the East there has been practically no fighting, except that created by the correspondents.

Resistance in South

In the South the Ethiopians have put up stiff resistance, inflicting and suffering some losses. But in no encounter have the casualties exceeded a few hundred. Here, also, the encounters were little more than skirmishes, the delivery and warding off of swift blows.

The Ethiopian sources of news for the southern front are exclusively Harar, Addis Ababa and Djibouti. This last place has no direct connection with the front, while Addis Ababa is very far away with no certain means of communication. Harar is nearest, but it is one or two hundred miles from the scenes of combat, and no correspondent has direct contact with the front. Neither Addis Ababa, Harar nor Djibouti could possibly know anything about immediate events at Gorrahai, except what the government officials cared to tell them. Everything else is sheer guesswork or fabrication.

No correspondent on the Ethiopian side has been anywhere near the front during fighting. Some date line their messages "from the front," which is false and absurd. Some cable from "the Harar front," which is grotesque, since Harar is more than 100 miles from the nearest Italian unit, at the moment of its greatest advance. No cannon has been heard in Harar. No correspondent in Ethiopia has seen any land fighting or any casualties, and but very few air raids.

Nobody Knows

Most military information sent out from Addis Ababa has been of a completely conjectural nature, and often very inaccurate. No newspaper man in the world knows how many armies there are in Ethiopia, where they are, how strong they are, and how they are armed.

The following is an illustration of how military news is collected by some newspaper men in Addis Ababa:

It was reported in some coffee houses that the Ethiopians had retaken Adowa. A number of scouts sold this news to their eager customers. It was telegraphed over the world and appeared in thousands of newspapers. It was taken up by a Belgian news agency and launched as coming from Rome. Then it was repeated by a Berlin agency. It was telegraphed back to Addis Ababa as confirmed news.

Though a pure fabrication, devoid of every vestige of truth, it was confidently believed by three fourths of the correspondents in Addis Ababa, even at the very time when the Italian commander was in Adowa, proclaiming that city annexed to Eritrea.

One agency even gave the number of Italians—several thousand—"massacred" when Adowa was retaken by the Ethiopians. A bolder and naiver group went even farther and sent a heroic Ethiopian army triumphantly into the heart of Eritrea, keeping it there for weeks. Regardless of Ethiopia's war strategy, geography, and military realities, newspapermen told the world that Ras Seyoum's forces were marching toward Asmara.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are few capitals in the world where one knows so little about the war as in Addis Ababa.

Difficulties

It is extremely difficult, even, for the correspondents to know what the Government is doing in Addis Ababa itself. The only source of authority, action, resonsibility, and information is the Emperor. But the reporters cannot rush up and knock at his door. He is inaccessible. He gives out no information whatsoever personally. The two or three men who may speak for him are exceedingly hard to find. They sit in no office and keep no office hours.

The telegraph office closes at 7 in the evening. It very often happened that news launched in the afternoon could not be verified by 7 o'clock. So the correspondents were left to guess according to their inclinations and desires.

News-gathering is a difficult task at best. In Ethiopia, gathering war news is supremely difficult. So the reader must use great caution. He must look behind the scenes. He must picture the correspondent gathering the alleged information, and determine whether in the light of Ethiopia's geography, topography, history, and present social development, it seems reasonable.

He knows, for example, that the Emperor does not review troops with lions sitting before him. That is too absurd for credence. Much other news is of the same kind.

A careful examination of the war news of most newspapers, since Oct. 1, will show that most of it is completely wrong. Most of it was made up by correspondents or their informants, who wanted to supply interesting reading material for a public greatly interested in the war in Ethiopia.

Shortage of Coal Is Felt in South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP)—A coal shortage rapidly becoming acute in some smaller Alabama and Mississippi cities yesterday caused Alabama coal operators to seek an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America for six-day operation in the emergency.

R. T. Daniel, head of the largest domestic coal producing company in this district, said he had been advised many smaller towns are hard pressed for coal. There was none in the yards at Albertville, Roanoke and Opelika, Ala., and Utica, Miss.

Retailers, even in the Birmingham district, were caught unprepared, because of "hand-to-mouth buying" and supplies exhausted by an unusually long siege of subnormally cold weather.

20 Convicts Fatally Burned

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP)—Twenty Negro convicts, trapped in a transfer cage, were fatally burned and two others seriously, near here today as a drum of gasoline in the truck caught fire. Two white guards on the truck were burned about the hands and face attempting to drag the trapped Negroes from the truck.

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FOR FLAVOR

News-Gathering Gets Difficult

European Photo

The Press Gets Stuck in Ethiopian Mud

A Motorbus Engaged to Transport Newspaper Men to Makale Is Mired en Route and All Hands Joined in Extricating It. A Single Instance of the Troubles Encountered by Correspondents in Reporting the Italo-Ethiopian Conflict

Venizelos Gains In Greece With Condylis' Passing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Jan. 31—Removal from the Greek political scene of Gen. George Condylis, strong Royalist who passed on here today, leaves the liberal Eleutherios Venizelos again high on the horizon of his country's future.

It was General Condylis who suppressed the revolt of last March, which ended in Mr. Venizelos's flight into exile. Once prominent among the Republicans, General Condylis shifted his ground to favor restoration of the monarchy, and played a decisive role in the return of George II to the Greek throne.

Breach Spreads

Yet no sooner had the Monarch returned to Athens amid the plaudits of his subjects, than his liberal views began to open a breach between himself and General Condylis, who was Regent and Premier. The issue of amnesties to foes of restoration was a specific point of conflict, which ended with the King's insistence on permitting the return of Mr. Venizelos and others prominent in the March revolt. The Premier then resigned.

The position of Mr. Venizelos meanwhile was strengthened by his surprising move in agreeing to support the monarchy for the time being. He asked the Liberals to resume their places in a representative government.

General Condylis, believed to be bitterly disappointed by the King's refusal to follow the course he had outlined, also broke with Jean Theotokis, who had worked with him in leading the Populist Party.

Election Sad Blow

Then came the election of last Sunday, with the Venizelists and other liberals winning 142 out of the 300 seats in Parliament. Followers of General Condylis won 63 seats, and of Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris—under whose regime the March revolt was crushed—69 seats.

General Condylis was reported making overtures to Mr. Tsaldaris for an alliance of their Opposition forces.

The present return of Mr. Venizelos is spectacular, but Greek politics is nothing if not spectacular. The man who did more than any other to restore the monarchy was falling far behind before he passed on; the man who led a bitter revolt against restoration is himself restored largely to royal favor; and the King is showing himself liberal rather than reactionary.

Filipino Bandit Leader Rearrested and Jailed

SAMPALOC, P. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—Nicolas Encallado, notorious bandit leader who was hailed 10 days ago as a public hero was back in jail yesterday. He was rearrested in the nearb-by town of Caviniti after surrender of the last of his followers who terrorized Sierre Madre villages for nine months.

He was arraigned on a charge of brigandage. His preliminary hearing was postponed and the outlaw locked in the Sampaloc jail. The charge of brigandage indicated a tendency of authorities toward leniency since his announced reformation, for his band was blamed for the slaying of 11 persons.

Winter Sports Boom Brings Snow Train to Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31— With railroads advertising the joys of northern snows, and a downtown department store giving ski lessons on a green-carpeted slide strewn with borax, Philadelphia itself received such a plentiful supply of snow that dog teams came from the Poconos for a derby along the Wissahickon.

Within the depths of this ravine, half-a-dozen miles long but enclosed by the city, fur clad Philadelphians viewed the fourth Alden Park Dog Derby.

The winners of the race were the pure bred Alaskan huskies piloted by Harry Drennan, officially listed as Buck Hill Falls Team No. 1. They covered the course in 29 minutes and 50 seconds—the winners for the third consecutive year.

Four other drivers covered the course. William Pilling, with a Pocono Manor team, placed second in 36 minutes and 20 seconds. Marshall Reese, driving a second Buck Hill Falls team, came in third in 38 minutes and 5 seconds. Peck Rake, from Skytop, took fourth place in 38 minutes and 40 seconds. Miss Helen Delaney of Somerton drove three huskies she has raised from puppies. She finished in 44 minutes and 35 seconds.

Adding to the winter sports atmosphere in the Wissahickon, one riding academy on its borders is renting bob sleds and sleighs.

The Reading Railroad ran its first snow train Jan. 26. It carried 1100 winter sports enthusiasts to Bear Mountain where about 9000 New Yorkers also gathered.

Vicarious thrills were provided by the Palisades Ski Jumping Tournament but the great majority of the visitors were mainly interested in trying out different kinds of winter sports for themselves in a less spectacular way.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been taking advantage of the southward sweep of winter sport interest by advertising special week-end opportunities to enjoy good dry snow in points as far away even as Quebec.

Large numbers of winter-lovers have taken advantage of reduced rates to the nearer resorts, such as the Poconos, the New York highlands and the Catskills. Special rates are also offered to the Berkshires, Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains. The special tickets to the Poconos, the nearest resort, are to be on sale until the end of March, with others to more northern mountains offered until a later date.

Women's Clubs Hold Essay Competition For First Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—An essay contest for first voters on methods of improving city government is to be a feature of the annual observance of National Business Women's Week, March 15 to 21, by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

In the past, National Business Women's Week has been utilized to launch campaigns of civic improvement and to obtain employment for white collar workers. This year under the title of "effective democracy" 1490 local clubs will challenge their local communities to elect qualified candidates for public office.

Miss Charl Williams, national president, has issued a call to first voters everywhere to tell what they would do if they were mayors, or city managers. They have been asked to study their state election laws, to find out about the type of present officeholders, to learn all they can about city government, and to make themselves intelligent voters.

In each city where the local club is sponsoring an essay contest, the first voters are to be invited to write 1000 word essays. The judges are to be the president of the local chamber of commerce, the head of the central labor organization, and the president of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

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Any call made to a particular party where the present station-to-station day rate is more than 35 cents, now, for the first time, takes a lower rate from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m., each night and all day Sunday.

The telephone can bring your son or daughter back home for a few minutes—just when you (or they) need such a visit most. A little encouragement, some hometown news, a chance to find out how well they are doing, all of these can be squeezed into a three-minute telephone call. Try it and feel the gladness surge over the wire when they first hear your voice.

You don't have to wait for a vacation to visit with your boy or girl wherever they are—just telephone! It will be a real personal visit. A telephone call carries your voice when you can't be there in person.

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New York Waits Federal Word On Free Port Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—America's first free foreign trade zone will be in operation here by early spring with New York City officials only awaiting formal confirmation of federal approval of the project to start building the plant at Stapleton, Staten Island, for the transshipment of goods to and from foreign countries.

The city is to bear the entire $4,600,000 cost of the undertaking, according to the permissive grant released through the foreign trade zones board, of which Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman and which was set up by the 1934 Act of Congress providing for such zones in ports of entry in the United States to expedite and encourage foreign commerce and for other purposes.

Of the total, $3,500,000 is stipulated for the construction of a seven-story warehouse along Piers 12 to 16 on the Staten Island water front and covers a land and water area of about 78 acres.

Designed to Help Trade

The free zone is designed to foster dealing in foreign goods for reshipment to foreign markets and for manipulation, including combining with domestic merchandise previous to exportation, and to eliminate cumbersome restrictions necessarily imposed upon goods under custom supervision.

The grant allows the storage of goods from any part of the world and supplies an immediate use for a waterfront development that cost $30,000,000, but that has lain virtually idle since its construction more than 10 years ago.

Mayor LaGuardia, who has been an advocate of a free foreign trade zone with the backing of the Port of New York authority and merchant groups, pressed the New York application on the commission immediately upon passage of the act last year.

City Ready to Act

The city is ready to proceed at once with the $30,000 worth of construction work and $100,000 worth of channel dredging requisite to the project, which, according to official estimates, will yield $150,000 in rentals in the first year and 120,000 tons of business, a volume that is expected to increase to 800,000 tons within eight years.

The free port issue was a major plank in the LaGuardia Fusion mayoralty program that the Mayor personally sponsored in Washington the bill for the act which was introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler (D. of New York City, in the Seventy-third Congress.

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A Man in the News

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Sir John Greig Latham, who has succeeded Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, resigned, as Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, has had a distinguished record both at the bar and in the public service.

It is a matter of general comment that Sir John's salary of $17,500 as Chief Justice is about half the income he was capable of making in the legal profession, and illustrates the pecuniary sacrifices he has several times made during his career.

The former Attorney General is a native of Melbourne, and there he won for himself an enviable position as an advocate. He is noted as an authority on constitutional and international law.

Sir John never entered state politics in Victoria, but was induced by Stanley M. Bruce, now High Commissioner for Australia in London, and formerly Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, to become a member of the Federal Parliament. There he sat for seven or eight years, achieving a brilliant record, and for the most of that time he was the Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

Leader of the Opposition

When Mr. Bruce, as head of the Bruce-Page Coalition Ministry—the longest-lived Ministry since federation was established 35 years ago—went to the country on the arbitration issue, proposing that the Commonwealth should leave all arbitration matters to the States, not only was his Government defeated, but he lost his own seat. Sir John (then Mr.) Latham succeeded him as leader of the Opposition, J. H. Scullin, the Federal Labor leader, having become Prime Minister.

Then came the financial depression and the split in the Labor Party over banking and monetary problems. Several of the Ministers resigned, including J. A. Lyons, who was formerly Premier of Tasmania. A new political party—though it was, to all intents and purposes, the old Nationalist Party under a new name—was formed. It was called the United Australia Party, and at the head of it was Mr. Lyons. Mr. Latham could have remained at its head had he wished; he preferred to stand down in favor of Mr. Lyons, and was content to accept the deputy-leadership. All Australia acclaimed Mr. Lyons for the action he took in one of the most memorable and serious crises in Australia's history, and Mr. Latham shared in doing him honor.

Returned to Legal Practice

First elected as member for Kooyong, Victoria, in 1922, Mr. Latham held the post of Attorney General of the Commonwealth from 1925 to 1929, and again from 1931 to 1934, when he announced that he did not intend to seek re-election for Kooyong. He had made great pecuniary and other sacrifices by entering politics, and now he returned to practice at the bar. But in general opinion he was regarded as the man most likely to succeed Sir Frank Gavan Duffy when he retired from the Chief Justiceship of the High Court. This opinion has been justified in the event.

Sir John Latham (he was knighted in 1933) is a brilliant scholar. Born Aug. 25, 1877, he was educated in Victoria, and received the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws at Melbourne University. For some time he was lecturer at that university in logic, philosophy and law. He served with the navy during the World War, holding a special post on the intelligence staff. In 1919 he was a member of the staff of the Australian delegation at the peace conference. Twice he represented Australia at the League of Nations—first in 1926 and again in 1932. In the latter year he represented the Commonwealth at the disarmament and reparations conferences. In 1934 he led the Australian Eastern Mission—the goodwill mission — to the Netherland Indies, China and Japan.

Acted in Industrial Cases

When the appointment of Sir John Latham as Chief Justice of the High Court was announced in the House of Representatives by the present Attorney General, R. G. Menzies, there was a protest from the ranks of Labor in the House. The fact that Sir John had formerly appeared in industrial cases against certain trades-union organizations, and that during his time as Attorney General he had instituted proceedings against certain individuals who had identified themselves with Russian propaganda and were otherwise alleged to have attempted to subvert the good order of the Commonwealth, had brought him into disfavor with many Labor supporters.

However, as the new Chief Justice remarked when he was sworn in on Oct. 17, at the Darlinghurst Courts at Sydney, one cannot hope to please everybody in the administration of justice. And, with a touch of humor, he recalled the remark of the judge who stated on his elevation to the bench that there were two parties in every case and he hoped to be able to give satisfaction to at least 50 per cent of those who came before him. "I hope to do much more than that," added Sir John; but whether he succeeded or not, he would endeavor to uphold the best traditions of British law and justice.

Drawn by a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir John Latham
Australian Chief Justice

Bulgarian Youth Bars Modern Dance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Much of the youth of Bulgaria is opposed to modern dancing. This was shown by a big demonstration of students here recently.

Instead of dancing they prefer trips into the mountains, outdoor sports and folk dances. Bulgarian young people are attached to idealistic movements such as temperance, vegetarianism, pacifism, Communism, Tolstoyism.

It is said that proportionately more non-alcoholic wine is sold here than in any other Balkan country.

Latvian Church Freed From Russian Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Greek Orthodox Church in Latvia has now gained autonomy, throwing off the yoke of Russian control.

For more than a year this church has been without leadership since the late Archbishop Loann Pommer was murdered. After the dissolution of the old Russian empire the churches in Poland and Estonia became autonomous and now Latvia is falling into line. Some two thirds of the adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church in Latvia are of Russian nationality, but in future the head of the church is to be a Latvian, and his election must be approved by the Government.

Philippine Judge Ousted

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—Judge Geronimo Paredes of the Court of First Instance, Iloilo, was dismissed from office yesterday by President Quezon, after the Commonwealth Supreme Court found him guilty of grave misconduct. He is the brother of Quintin Paredes, Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington. The nature of the charges against the official was not disclosed.

A Message

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Institution Sought For Liquor Addicts In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The mounting volume of alcoholic addicts in South Carolina since the State legalized liquor last May, has prompted the staff and board of regents of the state hospital to recommend the establishment of a special state institution for the rehabilitation, care and treatment of whisky and drug victims.

The board called Gov. Olin D. Johnston's attention to the situation, and planned to ask that he call upon the Legislature for its enactment. Under the proposal, drunkards and drug addicts would be committed to the new institution and detained there until they regained their self-control sufficiently to return home.

How Plan Would Work

They would be released on parole, Dr. Fred C. Williams, superintendent of the state hospital and author of the plan, said, subject to being returned to the institution if they resumed drinking or use of narcotics.

The report expressed the opinion that the institution could be made practically self-supporting by the labor of its inmates.

A bill, defeated by the last Legislature, carried the somewhat ironical provision that a portion of the revenue from liquor be set aside for the cure of alcoholics.

Burden on State

Dr. Williams pointed out that the maintenance of alcoholic and drug addicts under court orders committing them as insane persons had become a heavy burden upon the state hospital.

During 1933-34, approximately 69 drunkards and ten addicts were released upon being adjudged sane, the report set forth. Fifty-five alcoholics and six addicts were freed as sane during the present fiscal year, when stricter admission regulations due to overcrowding may have kept out a number of them at the outset.

Delicate Problem

Those freed after a 30-day court commitment, the report asserted, had not been benefited by their incarceration and usually returned to drink or drugs, frequently becoming "a greater menace to society and a bigger problem to the family and community as a result of resentment toward those whom they felt had interfered with their inherent rights."

Since they cannot be classed as insane, the report added, they "have no place with the mentally incapacitated," and if kept at the hospital "become a disturbing influence."

Sunny South Feels Rigors of Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Snow, sleet, rain and bitter cold weather combined to cause many South Carolina colleges and high schools to extend their Christmas holidays from a few days to a week. Near-by states did likewise, a canvass revealed.

In the Piedmont section of the State, the long sub-zero spell hit hardest. Traffic was practically at a standstill for days. Greenville Woman's College, Furman University at Greenville, Limestone College, Anderson College, Converse College at Spartanburg and Erskine College at Due West, were among those which delayed reopening.

The recent snowfall which spread a blanket of white over most of the southern states, was the heaviest to visit Dixie in five years. So severe was the cold and so deep the snow that wild life accustomed to wintering in the South had to be fed by city residents scattering crumbs and meat scraps in cleared areas.

Virginia Adds $1,000,000 To State School Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. George C. Peery pointed out that under the budget, schools will receive at least $1,000,000 more during the coming biennium than they received during the 1934-36 period.

He said that because of the cuts to avoid a deficit, the schools actually are getting only $12,840,319 during the present biennium, and that during the next biennium the allotment will be $13,863,520—unless it is necessary to impose a 5 per cent cut. "We will not have to put any cut on the appropriation for the next biennium unless our rather conservative revenue estimates are disappointing," he said.

Iowa Seeks President's Aid To Avert Coal Shortage

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gov. Clyde L. Herring appealed to President Roosevelt yesterday for aid in averting an acute coal shortage in Iowa.

The Governor telephoned the President and asked him to intercede with John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America president, who Tuesday refused to allow Iowa union miners to extend their 35-hour work week in order to increase coal production.

Governor Herring conferred with seven coal operators, who told him that if Iowa miners would mine coal Saturday for relief agencies, the prospect of serious suffering from lack of fuel would be averted.

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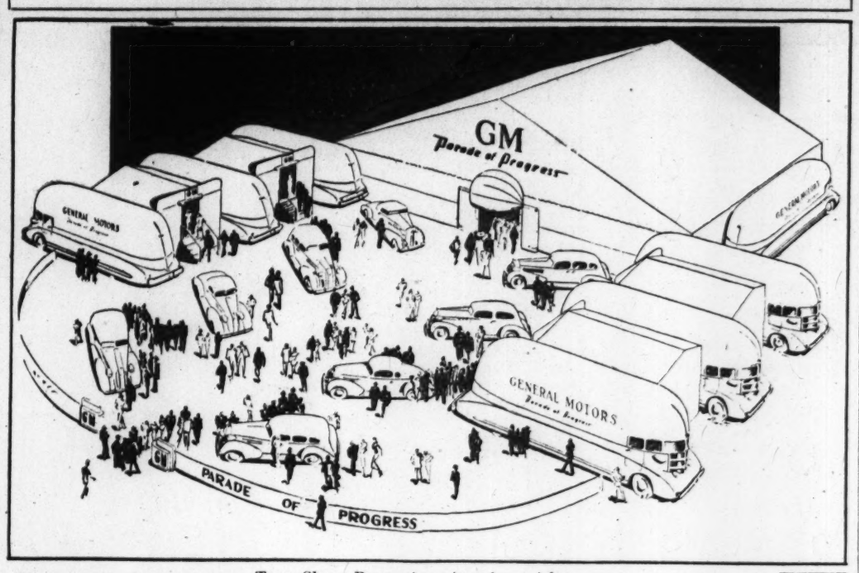

Tent Show Portraying American Advance — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The General Motors Parade of Progress, Which Is Traveling More Than 20,000 Miles This Year, Is Pictured Above on Location. Giant Streamlined Exhibit Trucks Are Joined Together to Form Exhibition Halls Which Lead Into the "Big Top"

Great 'World's Fair on Wheels' To Mark Industry's Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Progress is to wend its way over all the roads of America this year in an industrial "circus of science" which will start out in February with a silver "big top" and huge red-and-silver stream-lined automotive units to "bring industry to the people" in their home towns.

Inaugurated by General Motors Corporation, the exposition will be conveyed on a fleet of 28 motor vehicles designed to lay before 126,000,000 Americans the contributions of a new age of scientific progress to individual and community welfare.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, announcing the completion of the caravan today, said the exhibits not only would afford a heartening look at evidences of present and future advances in industrial research, but would establish an understanding of its significance that would increase confidence and add to the momentum of business recovery.

"During the depression industry has steadily worked with its eyes on the future, striving through the medium of scientific research to improve its products, to make those products available at lower prices and thus to provide more employment," he continued.

"American standards of living are still the highest in the world. By broadening the activities of industry through scientific developments, we can have more of the good things of life, rather than accept less of them. Forces now unmistakably at work within industry itself are laying the foundations for new standards of security and opportunity."

The exhibits will include one on housing, with the "Home of Yesterday" and the "Home of Today" portraying progress in living conditions. Others will show advances in transportation in all the phases of dependability, style, comfort and economy. Another on customer research will dramatize the efforts of industry to be guided by the taste of consumers.

There will be "wonders of science" demonstrations to show that industrial research develops new and useful products and discovers new processes that bring established products within the reach of nearly everyone and make more jobs. Scientific phenomena will be explained not only for what they are in themselves, but for what their practical application in industry means in terms of individual and group welfare.

All the flare of circus pomp will attend the 20,000-mile itinerary planned, with each of the red-and-silver streamliners of the fleet measuring 33 feet from bumper to bumper. A crew of 40 men has been assigned to operate the caravan, the very movement of which itself is planned as a demonstration in safe driving. The key unit is mounted with a Winton Diesel engine which will be the light and power center for the whole.

Land Workers by Day Turn Sailors by Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 800 transients, to be employed in erosion control work on the coast of North Carolina, will live on barges, because living on water is cheaper than it is on land. Barges can be rented for $3.50 to $4 a day, State WPA Administrator George W. Coan Jr., explained.

It would cost $30,000 to construct a camp for the accommodation of 200 men, he continued, but units of three barges can be fitted up for living quarters at a cost of $3800 a unit. Two hundred men can be accommodated in two units, costing $7600.

Tentative plans for the beach erosion control plan call for the renting of a flotilla of from 21 to 24 barges. Each unit of 100 men will have two barges for sleeping quarters, and one for mess quarters and recreation. These barges will be anchored in sound waters, 100 yards off shore.

The project involves fixation work from the Virginia line to Ocracoke Inlet. It will begin in March and last through the middle of August.

Birmingham Teachers Get Rise of 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A salary increase of 10 per cent for teachers in the Birmingham public schools effective Feb. 1, has been granted by the City Board of Education. In addition the board authorized restoration of the system of raising teacher salaries $100 annually until a maximum is reached on and after July 1, 1936.

The increase affecting 1540 teachers came as quite a surprise to them. Their salaries had been cut 19 per cent during the depression.

Fingerprint 'Register'

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31 (AP)—An ordinance requiring all persons convicted of felonies in the last 10 years to register and be fingerprinted at police headquarters upon arrival here was passed Jan. 29 by the City Council. Penalty for failure to comply is 90 days in jail or a fine of $100, with each day's delay considered a separate offense.

British Gasoline, Made From Coal, Used by Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Twenty squadrons of the British Air Force are being flown regularly upon gasoline produced from United Kingdom coal.

Col. W. A. Bristow mentioned this here in an address to the shareholders of Low Temperature Carbonization, Ltd., a commercial company of which he is chairman.

His point was that now the problem of producing liquid fuel suitable for aviation purposes from British coal has been solved upon a commercial basis there is nothing to prevent very big further developments in a similar direction.

For this, he indicated, there was ample opportunity, seeing that Britain still imports annually nearly 3,000,000,000 gallons of oil from overseas, although its own vast coal resources are capable of providing it.

World Tour Started By Viennese Couple In 'Baby' Motorcar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two motorcar enthusiasts have left England in search of adventure and travel records in South Africa.

The two tourists are E. H. Neumann and his wife, of Vienna, and they have been motoring for three years already, traveling 200,000 miles.

The records they hope to establish include those for the first "baby" car to tour the world and the cheapest British car to travel from London to Cape Town under its own power. For their automobile is an eight h. p. British car which now sells for £100.

From Cape Town Herr Neumann and his wife intend to travel through Persia and India to China and then across the United States.

Salaries of Teachers Raised in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British school teachers are to have their maximum rates of pay increased.

At the present time, 28 education authorities, covering some 3700 schools, pay at "Scale 1" rates, which means starting at £150 a year for women, and at £168 a year for men. They rise to a maximum of £246 and £312, respectively.

Now after April 1, 1936, according to present plans, assistant masters will begin at £168 and will rise by annual increments of £12, payable after the first two years of service, to £330. Assistant mistresses will begin at £150 and rise, by annual increments of £9, to £258. There will be corresponding rises in the scales paid to head teachers.

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Canadians Seek Quickest Change For Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—A method by which the Dominion Parliament can amend the British North American Act without recourse to the British Parliament is being sought by a conference here of the attorneys general of all the provinces. The desirability, even the necessity, of the Dominion acquiring full power to amend its own Constitution was agreed upon, with but one dissenting voice, at the Dominion-Provincial Conference last December. The present conference is the outcome of that decision.

The problem before the conference is to draft an act which will meet with the approval of the Dominion and all the provincial governments, and then be submitted to the British Parliament for ratification, the last considered a mere formality. Every care will be taken to safeguard religious, racial, language, education and other rights of minorities when drawing up the act. It is expected that it will be ready in time to submit to the forthcoming sessions of all the Parliaments.

Hearings are still in progress before the Supreme Court of Canada on the validity of the social legislation passed by the former Bennett Government. It was this legislation which brought to a head the increasing demand for power to amend the Constitution at will and induced the provinces to admit that rigid adherence to the letter of the law was interfering with their own economic and social salvation.

The situation was clearly stated to the six judges of the Supreme Court by Newton W. Rowell, counsel for the Dominion, when defending the laws establishing a 48-hour week, minimum wages and one day's rest in seven. "One cannot shut one's eyes to what is going on," he said. There comes a time, he continued, when local conditions emerge as national problems and are transposed from provincial to federal jurisdiction under the British North America Act. "We are facing a condition today in Canada and other countries that is entirely different from 30 or 40 years ago. Unless we have very radical changes in the next four or five years, unless young men and women going out from our colleges can find work, we face conditions of social unrest and social upheaval in this country," said Mr. Rowell.

Citrus Crop Forecast

The federal crop reporting service forecasts 26,500,000 boxes of citrus fruits for Florida's 1935-36 season.

Yugoslav Eggs Go to Britain, Due to Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Britain will eat more eggs and bacon from Central Europe in consequence of League of Nations sanctions against Italy.

Word comes from Geneva's experts on sanctions that sanctionist nations are not buying from non-sanctionist nations.

This accounts for the shifting of trade from Hungary, which is not applying sanctions against Italy, to Yugoslavia, which is applying sanctions against Italy.

This is one of the outcomes of the mutual support which states imposing sanctions under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations are giving to one another.

Britain in the case of Yugoslavia has now agreed to material reductions in the limitations and tariffs it has hitherto applied to Yugoslavian eggs, bacon, turkeys and chickens.

Yugoslavia has been exporting about 176 hundredweight of eggs to Britain each year and paying a duty of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per 120 eggs, according to weight. The duty on turkeys is reduced from 3d. to 1d. per pound, this concession being limited to 60,000 hundredweight per annum. The duty on chickens is similarly reduced from 3d. to 1d. per pound, this concession being limited to 20,000 hundredweight per annum.

The agreement was reached after consultation with the British Dominions and Southern Rhodesia, whose consent was required under the Ottawa agreement.

No Cause Yet in Train Wreck

SUNBURY, Penna., Jan. 31 (AP)—No definite cause could be learned in the first investigation of the wreck of the Reading Company's fast night express train, which plunged 30 feet from a Susquehanna River bridge, killing four persons and injuring between 25 and 35 others.

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Marco Polo Maps Of Ancient World Brought to Light

(Continued from Page 1)

sometime this year. Another parchment map though not rolled on bone as were those shown here, but likewise a rough outline of Asia, bears the date 1297, according to Colonel Martin.

On the borders of the dated map are extensive legends in Latin, including several statements about Kublai Khan, the wealthy son and successor to Genghis Khan, oftentimes referred to as the Scourge of Nations.

Polo's stories unfolded an Asiatic culture and wealth so far beyond the comprehension of his listeners they doubted his truthfulness. Poorly written Chinese characters show he also visited Japan or "Cipangu" as he says in his book. They read, translated, "The King of the Barbarians (Japan was considered barbaric at that time) has a nation of 100,000 people."

Toward North America

"It seems possible," says Colonel Martin, "that some of the lands shown represent the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. No previous documents imply knowledge of the northwestern part of North America by Europeans as early as the thirteenth century," yet Polo in his travels speaks of voyaging so far north that after passing certain islands he left the pole star "slightly behind toward the south."

Should these documents prove to be genuine, they will shed light on many dark corners in Chinese and early Venetian history. Polo himself was discredited as a narrator; and his journal, compiled while he was in prison, was called a mere curiosity until later years proved its historical and geographic accuracy to be beyond question. Refusing to retract his statements about his travels, even when friends requested him to and he was known to be passing on, Marco's only statement was, "I haven't told half the things I saw."

No modern tale of adventure and exploration could be so capable of stirring the imagination and so thrilling as the travels of Marco Polo. Golden cities, inhabitants clothed in silk, and a land blessed with an abundance of spices—all these seemed highly incredible to Marco's Venetian neighbors; why bother, then, to tell of the Great Wall, printed books, accurate maps or bound feet?

Hazards of Travel

The trip from Venice to the Great Khan's court was no tour first class. Marco was 17 years old when he accompanied his father and uncle, and 42 when he returned. There were roving, thieving tribes of barbarians along the way, and many months were lost in crossing or circling active war zones. Because people in Europe would not listen to the great traveler, they had to wait two centuries before knowledge of the true contours of Asia were known.

Deciphering

Once in possession of copies of the Rossi documents, the first task in ascertaining whether they were genuine or not, was to translate the inscriptions. According to Rossi, Italian monks were given the first opportunity of inspecting them several years ago; and by performing mysterious ink tests with acids, they made illegible much of the most valuable portions of the map.

Nevertheless, the legend translated to the best of present day ability reads:

Voyage from Venice to
Acra in Persia/and from Acra
to Campalu by land and Sea
made by Polo Maffeo/Nicholau and son
Marco/Venetian merchants and mariners/
together with the quest of
Marco in the extreme Orient/
Drawn from places visited based on
a full knowledge of the vastness of
that remote empire/Distance from
Antilla five thousand—eight hours.

Design drawn from maps of my father/
Moretta Polo
Venice/

Transmission

The last lines are very indistinct and the date is so blurred it may never be known exactly, unless infrared photography will reveal what the eye cannot.

Mr. Rossi traces his ancestry back to Admiral Rujerius Sanseverinus, a fast friend of Marco and co-author with him of still other documents in possession of Rossi. Together the Admiral and Marco are believed to have translated into Latin and Italian the letter of rank and recommendation the Khan bestowed upon Polo. According to history, this letter was inscribed on a golden tablet. Rupert Sanseverinus, descendant of the Admiral, married into the family of Feltro-Della Rovere, Dukes of Urbino.

"That explains," says Mr. Rossi, "why it is not strange that Polo and Sanseverino documents come into my possession."

Authorities Consulted

In the search for information which would throw light on the authenticity of these maps, The Christian Science Monitor received assistance from all corners of the globe, from Chinese Consuls, the Yenching Institute, the British Museum, authorities in Washington, and several institutions in Italy.

Prof. Dana Durand at Harvard University states he believes the documents shown him to be authentic. "The possibility of a forgery seems very doubtful." As has already been stated, Colonel Martin likewise considers them genuine, and so do a number of his colleagues.

There are, however, world authorities on the other side. A cablegram from Europe reads, "British Museum authorities declare Polo maps spurious stop manuscript department says script not medieval stop maps department says chart not in accord with Polo period."

"The language contains bad Latin, which would not have been employed by so good a classical scholar as Marco Polo," says O' F. Lyman, museum keeper of the maps.

Roman Scholars Adverse

In Rome both the paleographer, Professor Luigi de Gregori, librarian of the Casanatense Library, and Prof. Roberto Almagia of Rome University, cartographer, agree in the view that the maps are spurious.

They pointed out that (1) the figure of the angel in the map with the inscription could not have been drawn in Polo's time, (2) there was absolutely no knowledge of the existence of such land as is labeled on the maps "Terra incognita," (3) the expression "extremo oriente" was not in use then and (4) the words "di mio padre" are modern Italian, while old documents read "de mio padre."

Lettering Questioned

Next came Prof. Luigi Ferrari, director of the Marciana Library, Venice, to complete the case for the opposition. He agreed with both De Gregori and Almagia, offering practically the same arguments against the authenticity of the maps, adding, "No person would have drawn or copied the Mediterranean area so badly." The lettering was held to be "a bad imitation of antique Italian. Similar letters could be traced to documents written at least three generations after Polo's time, but not contemporary."

With the opinions of world authorities definitely divided on the question, it was decided to carry the detective work further—to study the peculiarities exhibited by the map, of which there were many.

Further Investigation

Four peculiar letters stand out as oddities. First is the queer "g" of Cipangu (Japan) and Magnus Mare (Great Sea). This figure-8 type with a tail on it can be found in Italian maps of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, notably those of the Pizzigani brothers.

Two other peculiar letters on the recto are the "s" of Magnus and the broken-backed "C" of Cipangu. Attempts are still being made to trace these among early Italian hand printed manuscripts. No maps are known which show such letters; but that is not strange, inasmuch as neither Moretta nor her father were professional map-makers. Their printing then would be of the type in everyday use. Because the Polos were not professional map-makers their best attempts could hardly be compared with contemporary maps. How many people today, if they had seen but few maps, could draw a better representation of strange lands they might visit?

In addition to the broken-backed "C," the verso is found to contain an "r" that looks like a small figure 7. This, too, it is hoped, may be found among early Italian writings.

Latitude and Longitude

The "grid" system used on the verso kept many cartographers guessing, until the hunch was followed to look among ancient Chinese maps. Ptolemy introduced a latitude and longitude system very early in the history of map-making, but it was not until the fifteenth century that it came into use in Europe, after a gap of many centuries.

Examination of the "Chinese Book of Maps," published in Chinese, revealed that eastern map-makers as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries had a system of "grids" to mark off distance and to define north, east, south and west. In fact, it is generally conceded that P'ei Hsiu, the "father of Chinese cartography" began the system as early as the third century A. D. At least his first rule for map-making reads "Fen lu"—which translated means "rectilinear divisions."

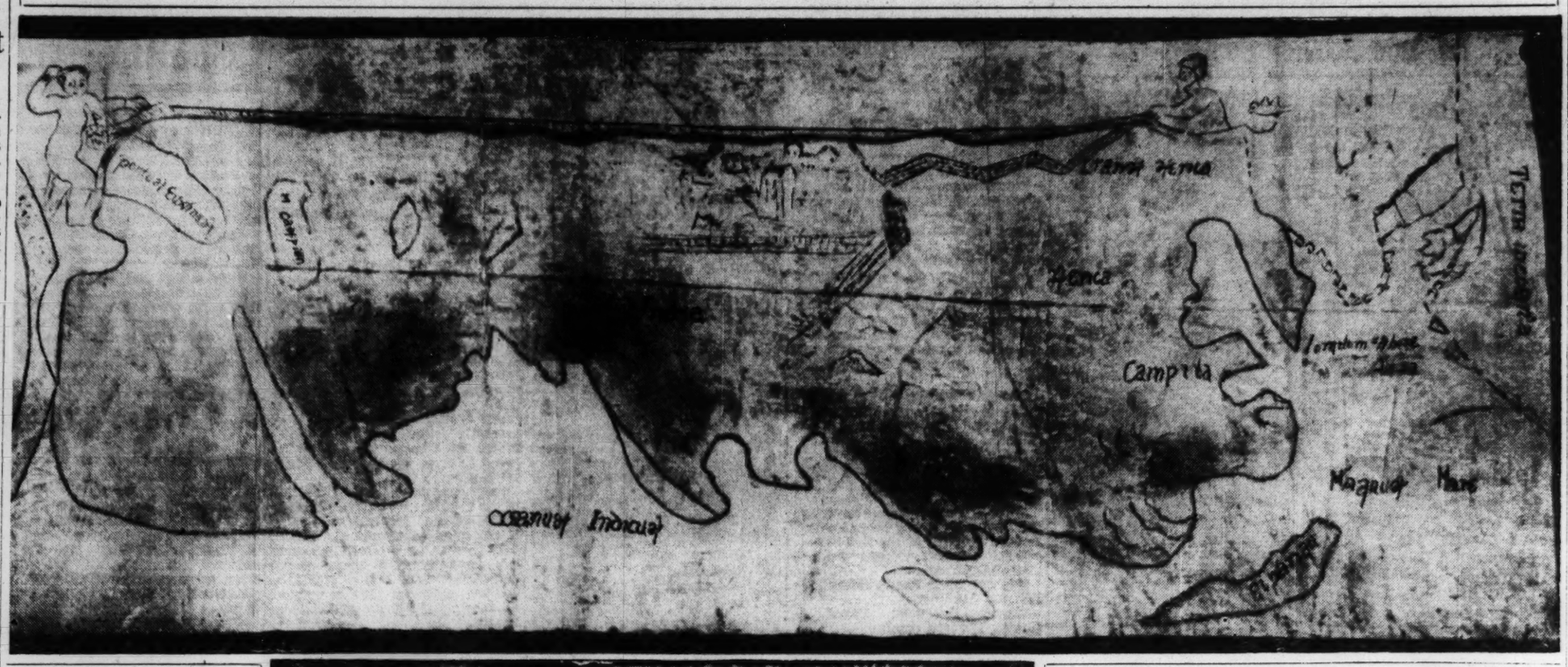
Help From China

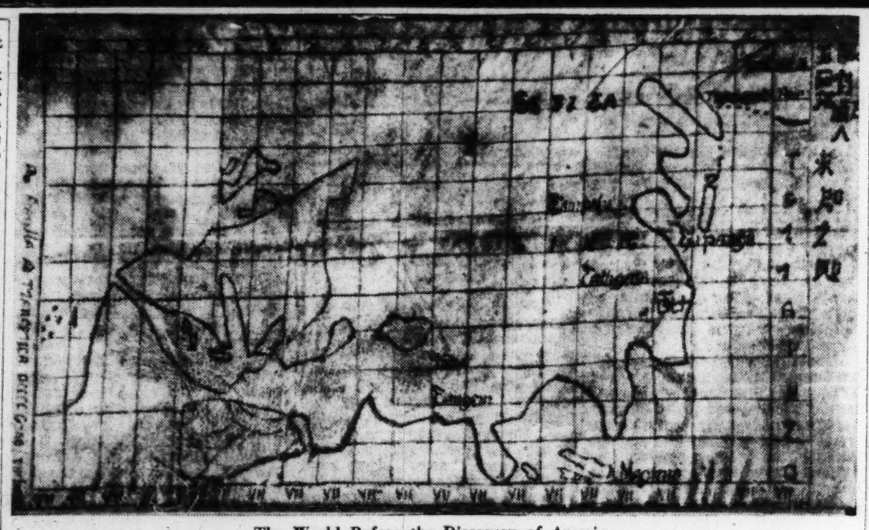
Most of China's early maps are no longer in existence. They were made only for kings and were stored in the palaces, but as these were sacked during wars, it is small wonder that there are no traces of them today.

The row of small figures at the top of the map were at first thought to be Arabic 7s, written upside down. They look like small letter "t's" crossed, but they are actually Chinese 7's written right side up. Each figure indicates a division of the map into seven units of distance. Roman numerals at the bottom translate the same infomation.

India and the capital city of Campalu are plainly marked. From Serica to the north came the priceless silks which found their way occasionally into trade with Europe.

Map of the Known Orient Drawn by Marco Polo's Daughter From Originals





The World Before the Discovery of America

Top—Map of Asia Drawn by Moretta Polo Who Wrote, "Drawn From Maps of My Father," Who Was Marco Polo. The Heavy Black Line Across the Top Signifies Desert and the Line Held by Two Persons and Flanked by a Bird Is the Distance "as the Crow Flies," Across the Desert. Vignette Shows Capital of China of Those Days and the Great Wall. Bottom—Verso of Polo Map Showing Crude Outline of Asia and the Known World. Evidently Polo Had Chinese Help as the Squares Are the Chinese Method of Map-Making. There Are Also Chinese Characters on the Side

Egyptians Name Delegation For British Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

been growing steadily worse and during the interregnum between the resignation of Tewfik Nissim Pasha's Cabinet, Jan. 22, and the appointment of the new one under Ali Maher Pasha yesterday, the students again got out of hand with the result that several fatalities occurred in clashes with the police and military. At Damanhur in the Delta the Union Jack was torn down, and yesterday it was reinstated while an Egyptian regiment stood at salute.

The Maher Cabinet is a neutral one, charged with preparing the ground for the general elections to be held some time before May 2.

Important politicians — Liberals, Populars, Independents as well as Wafdists—are in the delegation named to negotiate with the British.

It has been agreed that all political leaders are to be elected without opposition in forthcoming elections.

Conditions Changed

The announcement of the new Cabinet followed an interview between Premier Maher and Sir Miles Lampson, British High Commissioner for Egypt, at which it is understood the latter agreed to withdraw the condition previously made by the British Government that the negotiations would only be undertaken when there was a Parliament which could truly claim to speak for the whole Egyptian people. It is now proposed that the treaty will be negotiated first and the Parliament to ratify it will be elected afterward.

Nahas Pasha, the Wafd leader, who was interviewed after the Cabinet crisis was solved, reiterated that Egyptian Nationalism is not anti-British, and expressed the hope that the negotiations would result in the conclusion of an alliance between the two countries. The request that Egypt be allowed to enter the League would then be sent to Geneva by Egypt with Britain's backing.

New Cabinet

The Cabinet of Ali Maher Pasha, which has taken up the reins of government after nine days without an official regime, is announced as follows:

Premier, Minister of Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Ali Maher Pasha.

Minister of Finance—Abdul Wahab Pasha.

Minister of Public Works—Hafez Hassan Pasha.

Minister of Communications, Commerce and Industry—Hassan Fabry Bey.

Minister of Justice and Religious Foundation — Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha.

Minister of War and Marine—Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Minister of Agriculture—Sadek Wahab Pasha.

Delegation

The delegation to be named by King Fuad in a royal decree has been announced as follows: Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Wafd president; Makram Ebeid, General Secretary of the Wafd; Dr. Ahmad Maher Osman Moharram Pasha, Wasef Ghali Pasha, Mahmoud Nokrashi Bey of the Wafd Executive; Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha, Liberal Constitutionalist leader and former premier; Ismail Sidky Pasha, from the People's Party and formerly premier; Hilmi Issa Pasha of the Union Party; Ali Shamsi Pasha, representing the dissident Wafdists; Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha for the Independents.

The two main interests involved in the negotiations, now about to begin, are on the one hand Egyptian independence and on the other hand the security of British imperial communications.

Strange Movement

Egyptian nationalism which is today demanding recognition from Great Britain is a surprising as well as a comparatively new development. The Egyptians have been a subject race almost continuously since Biblical days. The country's present ruler, King Fuad, is of Albanian descent. Most of the leading politicians, with the exception of Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd Party, who is a Copt or Egyptian Christian, have mainly Turkish and very little Egyptian blood in their veins. There is no Egyptian language; the people speak and write Arabic.

Yet the nationalist movement is unmistakeably Egyptian. Its seeds were sown during the regime of Lord Cromer, blossomed when the hand of the "great pro-consul" was removed in 1907, went to seed and schism when Great Britain granted "independence" to Egypt in 1922—subject to the famous four "reserved points" now under discussion—and is today flowering a second time in the so-called United Front, comprising not only the democratic Wafd or Nationalist Party but also the Liberals under Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha, the Shaab or Popular Party of Mahmoud Sidky Pasha and the Ittehadists or Palace Party of Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

Britain's Four Issues

The four reserved points which are the subject of the present Anglo-Egyptian conversations are:

1. Safety of British Imperial communications;
2. Protection of Egypt from foreign aggression;
3. Safety of foreigners in Egypt.
4. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Great Britain at present controls all these four issues.

During the abortive negotiations in 1930, between Nahas Pasha (again chosen as a delegate and Mr. Arthur Henderson, substantial agreement was reached on all these questions except the future of the Sudan. The United Front hopes to pick up the threads exactly where they were left in 1930, and sign a Treaty of Alliance by which England will allow Egypt to join the League, to take over defense of foreigners, to enlarge the army and reorganize the police force and reduce the number of semicompulsory "foreign"—British—advisers.

Under the draft agreement of 1930 England also undertook to use her good offices to help Egypt get rid of the hated "capitulations" under which foreigners residing in Egypt are not subject to ordinary Egyptian law but to a special curb code administered by the "Mixed Tribunals" on which the judges are partly native Egyptian and partly foreign. Criminal cases go before the Consular Courts of the individuals concerned.

Suez

In return for these concessions, British troops and airplanes were to be allotted zones east of the Suez Canal. From these vantage points they were to insure the safety of the Canal which, in the words of the draft Treaty of 1930 "while being an integral part of Egypt, is a universal means of communication as also an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire."

The presence of these British forces on Egyptian soil was to come up for review 20 years after the ratification of the treaty.

Although the British (Labor) Government agreed to these terms in 1930, there is some doubt whether the National Government can accept them in 1935. Difficulty is expected to arise over the location of the troops and air units. In 1930, Great Britain, so far as Egypt was concerned, thought of her imperial communications solely in terms of the Suez Canal. In 1935, the only visible threat to those communications comes from the presence of large Italian forces in Libya on the opposite side of Egypt.

Would Move Troops

It is presumed, therefore, that Britain will ask for the right to station troops and airplanes to the west of Alexandria instead of, or as well as, in the canal area. There is reason to believe that the united front has no insuperable objections.

The chief difficulty, however, is still the Sudan. In 1924, after the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan, Great Britain sent the Egyptian garrison bag and baggage out of the Sudan thus, in the submission of Egyptian politicians, putting an end to the system of joint rule under which the Sudan had been administered since 1899, shortly after the Mahdi's rebellion was put down.

During the 1930 negotiations, Nahas Pasha tried hard to have the pre-Stack position restored but the British Government would not agree. Today, it is being suggested from the Egyptian side that in the proposed Treaty of Alliance the question of the Sudan be left for later consideration.

At any rate, it is generally felt that the issue need no longer stand in the way of an agreement if both sides are honestly anxious to conclude one.

Society Offers Prizes For Essays on Birds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Seventy-six prizes have been offered by the National Association of Audubon Societies in an essay contest to start tomorrow among 60,000 youthful and adult members of that organization, it was announced today. No entrance fee is required.

The boy or girl member of a Junior Audubon Club who wins first prize for telling about an experience in studying birds during the year will receive a trip to New York with all expenses paid, the announcement said. First prize for leaders and teachers is the privilege of staying at the Audubon Nature Camp on Muscongus Bay, Maine, as a guest of the association for two weeks.

Hamby an Expert Shot

Charlie Hamby, of Atlanta, Ga., is credited with firing the smallest group of 20 shots ever made at 100 yards, all within an inch circle.

Travel Smoothed By Movie Study Of Train Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Eng.—A small cinema screen showing the actual contact of train wheel and rail on a train in motion to ascertain the amount of vibration, is one of the many examples of how natural science is helping to make for smoother and more comfortable railway travel through experiments at the new research station recently opened here by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

For at this station instruments test the various kinds of metal and wood, paints, varnishes and textiles, and other materials.

The textile department, for instance, can ascertain through tests just how many times Mr. Brown, having run all the way to the station to catch the 8:10 to town, can fall into his seat at the last moment, without wearing out the fabric. A rough estimate with standard fabric is that he can do it 14,000 times!

All materials which fail to give satisfactory performance in service are dealt with by this research station. When an engine driver feels a suspicious bump or unusual movement of his engine on the rail, which experience tell him is a faulty or cracked piece of metal, he reports at his next stopping station. The length of line is examined and the faulty metal is sent to the metallurgical department for examination.

In the paint section artificial weather is made to test the length of time paint or varnish can be exposed to the elements without becoming shabby—4000 samples of paints are to be tested each year. Accelerated tests are carried out on a "weatherometer" which produces in five weeks results comparable with those of 12 months' exposure out-of-doors.

Australia Supports Scottish Dictionary Without Solicitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — An appeal to Scotsmen and Scottish societies all over the world to support a great national undertaking — a Scottish dictionary—was made here by Dr. William Grant, a professor of modern languages, at the sixth annual meeting of the Scottish National Dictionary Association.

Dr. Grant said that at the end of the last century when the great English Dialect Dictionary was in difficulties, Dr. Wright, its editor, received a grant in aid from the Royal Bounty Fund.

This fund for the English dictionary is not, he said, available for the Scots Dictionary, nor is there any parliamentary source from which a Scottish National Dictionary could be subsidized.

The Federal Parliament of Australia at Canberra has subscribed for the dictionary without solicitation and the Parliament of Western Australia also. Dr. Grant declared that the four parts of Volume I, published in 1934, had met with success and Volume II was in course of completion.

Labor Board Enjoined

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP) — Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet granted the Chrysler Corporation a temporary injunction Jan. 29, restraining the National Labor Relations Board from holding an election among its engineers, designers and draftsmen to determine an appropriate bargaining agency. Nicholas Kelley, Chrysler general counsel, cited five grounds in the corporation's petition on which he charged the Wagner Act, under which the board was established, is unconstitutional.

Australian Map Again to Carry Germanic Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—One of the bills which passed both Houses of Parliament by overwhelming majorities just before the session closed in December was one to restore three German names to the map. These had been removed in 1917 owing to the feeling aroused by the World War. The names are those of three of the oldest German settlements in South Australia—Klemzig, Hahndorf and Lobethal—all situated in the Adelaide hills amid settings of picturesque beauty.

Paying a tribute to the German settlers, the Premier, Richard L. Butler, pointed out that the original immigrants had left the fatherland to escape religious persecution. As the result of their industrious and pioneering work, descendants of the settlers had intermarried with South Australians and now played prominent parts in the national life of the community.

With the centenary of South Australia approaching, the Government believed that the time was opportune to restore these historic names.

The bill had the support of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League, and the Royal Geographical Society. The first band of Lutheran refugees arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled in Klemzig. Six weeks later another party reached these shores and took up land, being assisted by generous-minded colonists who helped to provide homes.

Lobethal was settled by an entire congregation from a German church and so happy were these pioneers in their new home that the settlement was named Lobethal, meaning "Valley of Praise." Some of the original German pioneers and descendants have occupied seats in Parliament.

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Olympic Manager Comments—O'Brien to Run in Garden—Veterans' Voting

Hockey Team Having Hard Time on Trip

A letter received by George V. Brown from his son, Walter, who is managing the United States Olympic hockey team in Europe, contains many interesting items of the difficulties being encountered. The passing of the late King George V detracted substantially from the interest in exhibition games of the United States team and reduced gate receipts. The American hockeyists were financed their passage over by the U. S. A. A. U., but the money was merely advanced and out of the exhibition game guarantees the money is supposed to be returned. Excerpts from Walter's interesting letter follow:

"Dear Father:

"Suppose you are quite upset at the way the team has been going. As a matter of fact the boys have been playing the best hockey they know, in fact several of them are playing better than I have ever seen them play. These teams are simply too good for us. They really went after some players over here and they surely got them.

"Percy Nicklin, who was coach of the Moncton Hawks when they won two Allan Cups, is over here. He says he knows you. Says he used to be with George Pawling at Philadelphia in the old days.

"Clint Benedict, the old goalie of the Montreal Maroons is here, coaching at Wembley. Jimmy Herbert (ed. note, an old Boston Bruin favorite) is also here refereeing. From this you can see what we are up against. Paris, likewise, is very good. The refereeing, however, is awful there. They certainly did not help us in our games there."

He went on to tell of the concern of the people in Europe during the illness of the King and explained how his passing on would mean a difference of about $500 in guarantees.

"In addition the Swiss have been forced to cut our guarantee in half, which means I am going to have a hard time sending Rubien (A. A. U. official of New York) any money to pay for our passage. . . . Some of the rinks here aren't coining the money they expected to. They'll learn sooner or later . . . Dickson (Jeff Dickson of Paris) still the smartest operator of them all . . . . claims Wembley has lost £10.000 . . . The British Ice Hockey Association gave the team a luncheon at the Savoy. . . . Several important personages were there including American Ambassador Robert W. Bingham, Sir Malcolm Campbell, Sir Noel Curtis Bennett, head of the British Olympic Committee, and Lord Burleigh."

Schoolboy Swimmers At Harvard Tomorrow

Fifteen preparatory and high schools have entered 125 swimmers and divers in the second annual Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Meet, which will be contested in the Harvard University Pool Saturday. Trials will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the finals at 8 in the evening

The winning team in the prep school class will hold the Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Championship Cup for the next year. This cup, donated by Arthur W. Stevens '9" will become the property of the school winning it five times. The winning team in Class B will receive a plaque given by the Harvard Athletic Association. Andover won the first leg on the championship cup a year ago and Providence Central took the plaque.

There will be eight events in each class. They are in order of the competition—50-yard freestyle, 100-yard breaststroke, 220-yard freestyle, 100-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, 150-yard medley relay, and 200-yard relay.

The schools entered and the number of their entries follow: Preparatory schools: Andover 10, Cushing Academy 1, Exeter 18, Hebron 4, Huntington School 7, Moses Brown 10, St. George's School 8, Tome School of Port Deposit, Md., 1, Worcester 9; high schools: Brockton 6, Brookline 13, Gardner 14, LaSalle 12 Portland 10, Winchester 2.

The entrant from Tome School is Bertram Davidson, who is entered in the 100-yard backstroke. In the high school class is Harold Stanhope who will swim the 220-yard freestyle and 100-yard backstroke events. Stanhope competed for the Providence Boys' Club against Harvard varsity on Jan. 18. He won the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 40s. and placed second in the 220-yard freestyle. He is one of the outstanding schoolboy swimmers of New England.

Brundage Reaches Germany

BREMERHAVEN, Ger., Jan. 31 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, fellow officials and a scattering number of American athletes entered in the winter Olympics, received a hearty welcome when the Bremen docked today. Government Counsellor Woehrl greeted Brundage, Gustavus T. Kirby, Dietrich Wortmann and others of the American delegation on behalf of Hans von Tschammer-Osten, Reich sports commissioner.

United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	BG	HP
E. C. Rogers, Glen Cove	5	1	17	36
Louis Brookes, Philadelphia	4	2	24	33
Asteine Hardgrove, Detroit	4	2	19	33
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	4	2	19	25
Herbert Courtney, New York	2	4	14	42
Henry Hendrie, Chicago	2	4	16	38
H. W. Brown, New Haven	0	6	6	28

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Lv. Wilton 5.30 P.M.
Dining Car
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Lv. WINCHESTER ..... 8.45 A.M.
Lv. LINCOLN ..... 5.15 P.M. Round Trip
DINING CAR
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BOSTON AND MAINE

Fast 400 Assured by Eddie

HE BANE WERRY GOOD - BY YIMMINY.
TOM KEANE, OF THE OLD CHARLESBANK GANG - DEVELOPED CHARLEY REIDPATH, WHO WON THE 400 AT STOCKHOLM IN 1912 -
- KEANE CAME THROUGH WITH RAY BARBUTTI - AT AMSTERDAM, TO WIN THE 400 IN 1928 OLYMPICS -
ACH! SUCH RUNNING
RIGHT IN TUNE ALL THE TIME
- KEANE NOW PRODUCES EDDIE O'BRIEN, WHO IS STEPPING IN TUNE WITH BILL CARR'S 1932 OLYMPIC RECORD -
EDDIE O'BRIEN
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY STAR AND HOPE OF U.S.A. IN COMING OLYMPIC 400 - WHO RUNS IN B.A.A. GAMES, AT BOSTON GARDEN, FEB. 8TH

Olympic Hope at B. A. A. Games at Boston Garden

Tom Kanaly and George V. Brown are exerting influence and pressure to gather the stars of the East and mid-West for the 47th Annual Indoor Boston Athletic Association Games and Intercollegiate Relay Carnival, which are to be held at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, February 8.

Kanaly, director of the B. A. A. Games, yesterday announced the entry of Eddie O'Brien, the National A. A. U. 400-meter champion and a junior classman at Syracuse University. Last summer while at Syracuse, O'Brien won the United States 400-meter title, beat the best quartermilers in the land in the Princeton invitation 440, and toured Europe without a defeat.

Brilliant Olympic Prospect

Regarded as a brilliant Olympic 400-meter prospect, O'Brien won one of the most bitterly fought struggles of the National A. A. U. meet at Lincoln, Neb., to capture the 400-meter championship from Ivan Fuqua of Indiana, and the winner of the B. A. A. 600-yard invitation event last winter.

The Syracuse star set the pace most of the way and withstood a roaring challenge by Fuqua that lasted all the way up the home stretch. He won by a yard and a half in 47.6s.

O'Brien made his first Boston appearance at the Harvard Stadium last spring, and in the final of the 400 meters was defeated only after a stern struggle with Jimmy LuValle, the sensational University of California at Los Angeles youngster, in 47.3s.

Defeated Glen Hardin

Tom Keane's latest protege sprang the biggest surprise a few weeks later in the Princeton invitation meet when he crossed the finish line a winner two yards in front of Glen Hardin of Louisiana in the quarter-mile run, with the fast time of 47.3s. In that race LuValle came in third, with Fuqua in fourth place and Bob Kane, former Cornell star, last.

Therefore, it looks right now as if Tom Keane has another Olympic 400-meter champion. The old B. A. A. star of many years ago has had quite a record in bringing out Olympic champions. In 1912 at Stockholm he had Charlie Reidpath who won the 200 and 400-meter runs, and again in 1928 at Amsterdam he had Ray Barbutti, the 400-meter champion. And now eight years later it looks very much like Eddie O'Brien as the next Olympic 400-meter titleholder, wearing the colors of Uncle Sam in the Berlin games.

Boston Women In Squash Seeded List

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 31 (AP)—A field of 44, headed by top-seeded Anne Page, of Merion, was bracketed today for the national women's squash racquets championships, which begin Monday at Merion Cricket Club.

Behind Miss Page in the seeded list, tournament officials placed Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y.; Cecilia Bowes, Cynwyd; Mrs. Crawford C. Medeira, Merion; Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Boston; Eleonora R. Sears, Boston; Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York; and Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, in that order.

Miss Page and Mrs. Lamme are heavy favorites to battle it out for the title left undefended by Margot E. Lumb of England.

Rangers Sell Starr

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The New York Rangers yesterday announced the sale of Harold Starr, suspended defense man, to the Cleveland Falcons of the International Hockey League. Starr was suspended a week ago when he declined to report to Philadelphia of the Canadian-American League, the Rangers' farm.

Pirates Claim Schulte

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Washington club of the American League yesterday sold Fred Schulte, outfielder, to the National League's Pittsburgh Pirates for the standard waiver price of $7500. All American League clubs waived claim on Schulte; who encountered a bad 1935 season.

Morrison and Longworth Tie

AVALON, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—Fred Morrison of Pasadena, Calif., and Ted Longworth, Portland, Ore., led the first round of play in the Santa Catalina Island $5000 open golf tournament with 60, six under par. The veteran Walter Hagen of Detroit trailed one stroke behind

College Hockey Results

Boston College 8, Northeastern 3.
Syracuse U. H. C. 4, Union 3.

Sports Banquet For Miss Sears At the Puritan

When one reads or hears the name—Eleonora Sears—thoughts immediately turn to riding, squash racquets, tennis and long distance walking. She is Boston's most noted sportswoman.

Four days before she sails for England to act as non-playing captain of the United States women's squash racquets team, Miss Sears will be feted at the Hotel Puritan. The banquet will be held on Feb. 10. A long list of sportsmen and sportswomen will be there, including the following:

Harvard: William J. Bingham, director of athletics, and chairman of the United States Olympic track committee.

Football: Dick Harlow, H. R. (Tack) Hardwick, Fritz Crisler, Raymond Pond, Mal Stevens and Lou Little.

Baseball: Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Bees, and Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox.

Horse Racing: Bayard Tuckerman and C. F. Adams.

Hockey: Eddie Shore, Frank Patrick and Art Ross.

Squash Racquets: Harry L. Cowles, Harvard coach.

Track: George V. Brown and Jack Ryder.

Rowing: Charles Whiteside, Bert Haines, George B. Magrath.

Polo: Forrester A. Clark.

Fencing: Joseph L. Levis.

Tennis: Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Irving C. Wright.

Golf: Francis Ouimet and Jesse P. Guilford.

Football captain: Shaun Kelley.

Figure Skating: Roger F. Turner.

Harness Racing: Thomas Fay Walsh.

Miss Sears met a group of Boston writers last evening in the Hotel Puritan. She told the scribes she played baseball as a girl, holding down the catcher's position. "Yes, I wore a mask, a big chest protector and a huge glove," she said. "At that time some of us girls were extremely interested in baseball."

She also played football as a girl, but found it rather rough.

At present Miss Sears gets most of her exercise playing squash. She was one of the first women in the United States to take up the game and she has held both Massachusetts and national titles. She captained the United States team which wrested the International Wolfe-Noel Cup from a strong English team at the Harvard Club of Boston last winter. The score was 3 to 2. Next month she will be heading another invasion of English courts.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Hitchcock and International Polo

WHEN the lineup is given out for the first of the Westchester Cup pony polo matches in England this coming summer, it won't seem the same. There will be something missing, and that something will be the name of the greatest polo player in the world today. Yes, you guessed it. He is Tommy Hitchcock, the only 10-goal player in existence at the present time. Ever since 1921 he has been a member of every United States international team, and he was to have been one of this year's defenders; but has had to decline the trip on account of busines reasons. That his playing will be missed cannot be questioned; but we doubt if it will result in seriously hurting the chances of Uncle Sam's representatives defending the trophy.

Pedley Asked to Take His Place

Fortunately, the United States is at the present time well blessed with a number of players who are good enough to play in international competition. Eric Pedley of the Midwick Country Club of California is one of these, and, in fact, he is the player that the United States Polo Association has asked to take the place of Hitchcock. That he will decide to do so is to be hoped; but reports from the coast state that he doubts if he can devote the necessary time from his business, which is the same reason as was given by Hitchcock. In case Pedley is also unable to go, there are such well-known players as Cecil Smith of Texas and Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. of California, two players who are rated at eight goals, which is one more than Pedley. With Pedley playing, the team will be rated at 31 goals instead of 34, which shows that it will still be composed of players of international caliber.

Underwood
Westchester Polo Cup

The Fiftieth Anniversary

This will be the fiftieth anniversary of the first match played between the United States and Great Britain for the International Polo Challenge Cup, which is sort of a misnomer for the trophy, as Great Britain and the United States are the only countries eligible to compete. The first match was played at Newport, R. I., in 1886, and the representatives of John Bull proceeded to win in two straight games and take the prize to England, where it remained until 1909. Its stay at home was short, as Great Britain took it back in 1911, there to remain until 1921. This will be the first time in the history of the event that the defending team has played in the country of the challenger, due to the change in rules which stipulate that the matches shall be played alternately in Great Britain and America instead of in the defending country.

* * *

Ruth as a Drawing Card

There was always some question as to how many of the fans at a Yankee game the presence of Babe Ruth in the lineup was responsible for. Many persons call the Yankee Stadium the "House That Ruth Built." That he was a great gate attraction during his whole Yankee career cannot be questioned, and we have always believed that he more than earned his salary, even though it be $81,000 a year. Now it is possible to get a line on just what his drawing power was, as it is stated that the Yankees played to 250,000 less paid attendances in 1935 than they did in 1934 when Ruth was with them. Granting that the 250,000 represents only 50 cents apiece and that Ruth's absence accounts for only 200,000 of the 250,000, and we find that he paid a very fine dividend to his employers. As an attraction we believe he was the greatest ball player of all time.

College Basketball Results

Bluffton 31, Findlay 30.
Cape Girardeau T. 39, Missouri M. 17.
Davis Elkins 61, Shepherd 30.
Kent State 42, Hiram 24.
Maryland 41, William & Mary 39.
Michigan S. 18, Michigan N. 15.
Northwestern T. 36, Southeastern T. 21.
Olivet 35, Battle Creek 21.
Parsons 45, Penn 34.
Temple 39, Georgetown 17.
Toledo 35, Heidelberg 22.

Bunn on Rules Committee

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—John Bunn, basketball coach of Stanford University, has been advised of his recent appointment to the basketball rules committee for the United States and Canada. He also is a member of the rules committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

The Clock Wins

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 31 (By Canadian Press)—Victoria ran a race with the clock in an effort to snatch victory from New South Wales in a Sheffield Shield cricket match yesterday, but the strong offensive failed, and the team retired defeated by 26 runs.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	15	3	10	53	45	33
Detroit	13	6	9	64	55	32
Rangers	12	5	14	56	68	29
Boston	13	3	12	50	42	29

Canadian Division

Montreal	13	4	11	56	57	30
Toronto	12	3	12	75	70	27
Canadiens	9	7	14	56	69	25
Americans	10	3	15	61	65	23

Results Jan. 30

Montreal 3, Americans 2.
Canadiens 3, Toronto 0.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

Fiske Wins Knapp Cup

ST. MORITZ, Switz., Jan. 31 (AP)—Billy Fiske, veteran American Olympic bobsledder, today won the Knapp Cup one-man bobsleigh competition with an aggregate time of 173.9s. for three heats. Fiske's times were 57.8s., 58.2s. and 57.9s., respectively. Fiske broke the Cresta run record yesterday, when he was clocked in 56.9s.

Hub Sportswoman

By a Staff Photographer
Eleonora R. Sears
Playing Squash at Harvard Club of Boston

Red Dawson Is On Spot as Tulane's Football Coach

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Appointment of Red Dawson as Tulane's football coach, may heap more coals on the collegiate fire around New Orleans . . . Ousted along with Red Cox, head coach, after the 1935 season, was Les Lautenschlager, backfield coach . . . He is the man who tutored Dawson as quarterback at Tulane.

Friends of Lautenschlager, rated by Clark Shaughnessy as one of the nation's best grid strategists, think he was treated badly . . . But it may be a good idea to see how Dawson handles the job, with a staff of Minnesota assistants, before sounding the anvil chorus on Canal Street and the Rue Royale.

* * *

The Dodgers won't admit this, but they cut Joe Stripp $5000 . . . which shows how much they are counting on Joe doing the third basing this year. . . . It should be some race when Ben Eastman and Glenn Cunningham toe the mark in an 880-yard special in San Francisco next month.

* * *

Well, well. . . . Since this department ballyhooed the fact that Dave MacMillan's Minnesota cagers were pushovers in contrast to the unbeatable Gopher gridders, the basketeers have been doing things. . . . They played three games against top heavy favorites, beating Northwestern and Michigan and losing to Indiana by only two points. . . . Dave credits the rib as providing the victory spark—let us know when the boys need another shot, Dave. Charlotte, N. C., is without professional baseball for the first time since the war. . . . All because the City Council chased the Boston Red Sox out by voting down Sunday baseball.

Sheldon and Brooks In Brilliant Victory

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Huntington D. Sheldon, paired with J. M. Brooks, scored an unexpected and brilliant victory to enter the final round of the United States racquets doubles championship yesterday, when they came from behind to defeat W. Palmer Dixon and Ogden Phipps, to oppose the present champions, J. R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride, in the final on Saturday. The latter eliminated the perennial champions of past years, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, in easy style, in the other semifinal, by a score of 15—5, 15—13, 15—4. Only in the second game, when Pell showed something of his former skill, was the supremacy of the title holders challenged.

It was the play of Sheldon that really accounted for the defeat of Dixon and Phipps. Planning his play to drive Phipps out of position, he dominated the play in the later rounds, and while Dixon tried his best to balance the account, his service weakened in the later games, and the elder pair won by a score of 4—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—8.

Softball Convention Will Be at Bradford

Not exactly a familiar sport with all, and handicapped with a weak name, softball is growing in leaps and bounds throughout the nation. It is a form of baseball played on smaller scale in every respect excepting the ball itself which is of soft leather construction and larger than the regulation baseball.

The sport has taken hold in the Midwest and Canada. Leagues, both professional and amateur, draw thousands of enthusiastic fans. Women, too, engage in softball and have not only teams but leagues and organizations the same as the men.

Boston will become better acquainted with the sport when a softball congress and convention in the interests of the game will be held at the Hotel Bradford, Feb. 22 and 23. It is to be a meeting for all New England and will be attended by representatives of recreation centers, the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., boys' clubs and possibly school directors.

There will be a discussion of softball rules and the formation of playground and recreation leagues on a non-commercial and strictly amateur basis.

Ewing and Anson Lead Votes For Pioneer Greats

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Over the trail of faded memory returned the names of ancient diamond greats in such profusion today that not even such pioneer unforgettables as Buck Ewing, Pop Anson or Willie Keeler were able definitely to win a place in baseball's real hall of fame.

Ewing and Anson, two of the greatest figures in the game's history, tied for first place in the balloting with Keeler third, but neither received the required minimum of 75 per cent of the votes cast. As a result, the 12 leaders of the first poll, taken among pioneer players and baseball writers, will be re-submitted for a second vote in an attempt to name five immortals of the game prior to 1900.

Ewing and Anson each polled 39½ of the 78 votes cast or approximately half of the required minimum. Keeler received 33 and Cy Young, only pitcher in baseball history to win more than 500 major league games, was right behind with 32½. Barring a sudden shift in opinion, all four stand almost certain to be named.

Other Leaders

Other leaders whose names will be submitted for the second poll were: Ed Delehanty, Philadelphia's great outfielder who was one of the most terrific hitters of pioneer baseball, 21½; John J. McGraw, a great third baseman and a greater manager for the New York Giants, 17; Charles "Old Hoss" Radbourne, one of the game's greatest iron men, who pitched 72 games one season, 16; Herman Long, rated as the smartest and fastest of early shortstops, 15½; Mike Kelly, the Ty Cobb of the early days for trickiness and base running, 15; Amos Rusie, the speed ball artist of his day, 11½; Hugh Jennings, the dynamic shortstop Detroit never will forget, 11; and Fred Clark, who hit for .300 or better 11 times and for .400 twice, nine.

On the assumption that Anson, Ewing, Keeler and Young might receive the required 75 per cent of the votes, a spirited battle of ballots for fifth position is expected between Delehanty, McGraw, Radbourne, Long and Kelly. Although Delehanty led his rivals in the first poll, several scratched out names of his competitors after a long deliberation. The half ballots are explained by the fact that some voted for 10 players, instead of five, in the original poll, therefore, each player named was given a half vote.

Eight Votes for Collins

Others receiving votes were: James Collins, 8; Harry Stovey and Wilbert Robinson, 6 each; Jerry Denney, George Wright, Bill Lange, Charles Comiskey, Honus Wagner, and John Clarkson, 5 each; A. G. Spalding, 4; Hugh Duffy, 3½; Ross Barnes, Charles Bennett, Charles Nichols and John M. Ward, 3 each; Fred Dunlap, 2½; two each to Billy Hamilton, Napoleon Lajoie, Roger Connor, Dan Brouthers, Ed Williamson, and Jack Glasscock; Bobby Lowe, 1½, and one each to Tom McCarty, Arlie Latham, Hardy Richardson, Deacon White, Jesse Burkett, Mat Kilroy, Fred Tenney, Lew Criger, Bob Wallace, James McAleer, George Van Haltren, Tom Bond, Cal McVey, Jake Beckley, Joe Battin, Jack Remsen, Doug Allison, Charles Pabor, Lipe Pike, Tim Keefe, Jack Doyle and Bill Dahlen.

Several, prominent among them Honus Wagner, Lajoie and Jim Collins, were regarded generally as among the "moderns," or players who starred from 1900 on. Ten will be selected from that group to be placed in the Hall of Fame along with the ancients, all of whom, naturally, played with the National League as the American was not formed until 1900.

According to present plans, the Hall of Fame Building will be erected at Cooperstown, N. Y., birthplace of baseball, by 1939. Names of each of the 15 players named will be inscribed on a plaque to be kept at the hall. Additions will be named each year thereafter.

Fourteen Colleges In Middlebury Ski Meet

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 30 (AP)—Middlebury College announced today 14 universities probably would compete in its annual ski meet on Feb. 15.

Union College is sending a five-man team, Middlebury announced, and Cornell will enter all ski events excepting the jump.

William Carter of Barre, student manager of winter sports, said acceptances also were received from Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Williams, Princeton, Maine and Norwich, all of whom will send five-man teams. He said he expected Harvard, Yale, McGill, Vermont, Amherst and Bowdoin, also would enter.

Flanagan Quits Duquesne

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31 (AP)—Christy Flanagan, a Notre Dame ball carrier whose breath-taking runs electrified football throngs of a decade ago, is quitting his Duquesne University football job for the oil fields of his native Texas. Flanagan's contract as head coach and athletic director expires today and he announced he will not renew it. Although silent on his plans, friends of the 30-year-old one-time backfield student of Knute Rockne said he intended to go into the oil business with his father at Port Arthur, Texas.

Ripple Signs With Giants

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—James Ripple, an outfielder, who rolled up a batting average of .333 for Montreal in the International League last season, signed his 1936 contract with the New York Giants yesterday. Ripple lives at Jeannette, Penna. He is given an excellent chance to stick with the club as a reserve outfielder.

Three Challenge in N. A. Zone

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association announced today the United States, Cuba and Australia have challenged in the North American zone for the 1936 international Davis Cup tennis competition. Argentina will compete in the European zone.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 1, Wichita 0.
St. Louis 0, Oklahoma City 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

'Goin' Out to the Beehive, Mister?'

SUCH headlines as: "The Bees Sting the Cubs"—"McKechnie's Bees Bring Home the Honey"—"The Boston Bees Swarm Into Pittsburgh" or, "Bees Busy in Brooklyn," will soon be headlining sports pages, in Boston, at least. The newly selected name for Bob Quinn's National League Club, which was chosen yesterday by vote of 26 local newspapermen at the club's headquarters in the Copley-Plaza, opens the way for any number of possibilities in headlines, cartoons and word phrases. When the name "Bees" was definitely decided upon, the scribes immediately pinned Beehive or Beeshive on the Allston ball park that originally was called Braves Field.

Even at this early date, many local fans are poking fun at the new title. But don't a majority of sports nicknames sound strange when they first appear in public print? When Branch Rickey came out with the name "Cardinals" for his ball club a few years ago, he nearly started a laugh riot in the baseball world. Now "Cardinals" is not only one of the most popular symbols in the major leagues, but it also has spread throughout the St. Louis "farm" system.

It is best that the name Braves be forgotten. The Bees are new, the entire ball club in most respects is new—a new president, a new owner, a new secretary and new players. Boston will like the Bees, eventually, even better than they ever did the Braves.

* * *

Skating Carnival

Great plans are being made for the annual ice skating carnival of the Boston Skating Club to be staged in the Boston Arena on March 20 and 21. It is expected that Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston and New York, national champion, will be back from the Olympics and other competitions in Europe in time to perform.

Other Boston skaing stars expected to display their skill are Polly Blodgett, United States junior champion; Joan Tozzer, former national novice champion; Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, Suzzane Davis and Mrs. William King.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick and Evelyn Chandler, professional skaters, have been invited to round out the program.

* * *

Here and There

Andover and Exeter are expected to make the team fight in Class A at the Harvard pool tomorrow in the second annual Harvard Interscholastic swimming meet. . . . Andover won the Class A trophy a year ago with 31 points and Huntington School was second with 18 points. . . . Exeter did not compete a year ago. . . . The Class A battle is expected to be close this year. . . . Providence Central High School was the winner a year ago, but the school has only entered two men this year, M. Soltysiak and E. Wilde, whereas a year ago Mat Chrostowski and Johnny Higgins also swam for that school. . . . Gardner High has entered 14 swimmers and it expected to make a strong battle for team honors. . . . The Harvard freshman basketball team will meet the Oxford School at the Indoor Athletic Building at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. . . . Clarence De Mar will compete in the Boston Y. M. C. A. indoor track meet tomorrow night.

* * *

Late yesterday afternoon Bob Quinn received a telegram from Tony Cuccinello, who is expected to play second base for the Bees next season . . . The telegram read: "My signed contract is already in the mail. Am glad to go to Boston, in fact so glad that I am rarin' to start now. Thank you, Bob, for the contract."

* * *

From New York comes the report that Ben Chapman has joined the holdout ranks. The temperamental outfielder expected an increase, but apparently did not get it. . . . Just when the Chicago Cubs figured that their contract situation was under control, someone happened to remember that Lon Warneke had not been heard from. The tall right-hander, being an Arkansan who takes plenty of time at doing most everything, probably hasn't answered his club's letter because he hasn't finished reading it.

* * *

Watson Clark's signed contract arrived in Brooklyn early today. After two bad seasons in 1933 and 1934, the veteran left-hander staged a comeback last year and won 13 games for the Dodgers.

* * *

Sports Tonight

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Arena, Bay State League games, 7.
Gymnastics—At Melrose High School, Springfield College athletes in exhibition, 8.

Coming Events

Schoolboy Swimming Meet—At Cambridge, Saturday afternoon and evening, second annual Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Meet, trials at 2, finals at 8.
Track Meet—At Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday, 7:30.
Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Sunday afternoon, Boston Olympics vs. St. Nicholas Club and two N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior League games.
Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden: Saturday, Providence vs. Cubs; Sunday, New York Americans vs. Bruins.
Billiards—Exhibitions and free instruction Monday, at Miah Murray's, 1156 Washington Street, Boston, 7; Kernwood Club, 27 Appleton Street, Malden, 9:15.

Old-Timer Recalls Story About Kelly

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 31

IN A note appended to his ballot for the five baseball immortals of the pre-1900 era, an old ball player related this story about Mike Kelly, famed catcher for the old Boston and Chicago Nationals.

"One day, when Mike was with Boston," he wrote, "Boston had a one-run lead going into the ninth inning. The visiting team loaded the bases with two men out. Then up came one of the greatest hitters in the game.

"On the second ball, the batter hit a foul near the bench. None of the Boston players could get it. So Kelly, who was coaching, yelled as loud as he could: 'Kelly now catching for Boston.' And, I'll be darned if he didn't run out, catch the foul and retire the side. That was before the present substitute rules went into effect."

Italian Billiard Ace To Visit Hub Next Week

Joe Procita, 32-year-old Italian pocket billiards ace, who is rated among the world's leading experts at this particular style of billiards, is coming to the Hub next week.

He will make his first appearance of the visit on Monday, playing at Miah J. Murray, Inc., Boston, at 7 p. m., and at the Kernwood Club, Malden, at 9:15.

Procita hails from Gloversville, N. Y. Has been a leading sectional tournament player for 10 years. In individual matches, at one time or another, he has defeated most of the world's best pocket billiard aces. His hobby is baseball and in upstate New York, he is widely known as a semi-pro ball player. His participation in the 1935 world pocket billiards championship tournament, held on the new purple colored cloth with solid colored balls at Hotel Pennsylvania's roof garden in New York last December, marked his first entrance in the world title event. Despite the fact that he finished last in the standing he was strictly the "hard luck" player in the tournament.

There happened to be two successive 125-to-0 games and Joe was on the short end of both of these nights, which came in succession. First—Jimmy Caras, the present champion, conquered him by this score, after setting a high run record for the event with a cluster of 104 balls; then the following night, Bennie Allen turned in one of those games you read about in fiction by running 125 and out.

Procita is considered one of the game's most capable instructors.

Rangers Make Toronto Offer for Hockey Star

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The New York Rangers, fighting desperately to retain their record of never finishing out of the National Hockey League playoffs, have offered the Toronto Maple Leafs $35,000 cash for Harvey Jackson, star left wingman.

Although Lester Patrick, manager of the Rangers, declined to name the player, it was learned from an authoritative source that the New York club was after Jackson. Patrick admitted, however, that such a sum had been offered for "a certain forward."

Jackson is a member of the Leafs' famous line, which also included Charlie (Chuck) Conacher and Joe Primeau.

Purdue Football Clinic

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 31—Purdue University's fifth annual Football Clinic will be held here on Friday and Saturday April 3-4, providing an opportunity for high school and college coaches to exchange ideas and discuss their common problems, it was announced here today by Noble E. Kizer, Purdue athletic director and head football coach.

Amusements

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond presents
TONIGHT at 8:15, TOM'W at 10:30
Vienna CHOIR BOYS
Jordan Hall Tickets Now
NEXT WED. EVE.—REPERTORY TH.
MARTHA GRAHAM
America's Great Dancer!
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
$2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON at TREMONT
Robert Donat
Sensational Star of "The Count of Monte Cristo," now in
'The Ghost Goes West'
JEAN PARKER—EUGENE PALLETTE
Also on the Screen, Major Bowes' Amateurs

SHUBERT LAST 3 TIMES Tonight at 8 Sharp
FAREWELL TOURII
WALTER HAMPDEN
in Edmond Rostand's Great Heroic Comedy
CYRANO de BERGERAC
as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times.
Eves. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20, tax inc.

Mrs. Wm. Stanley Parker presents "Merry Movies," "Broken Toys" and "Who Killed Cock Robin"—Two of Walt Disney's best Silly Symphonies and six other shorts. Exhibition of Shirley Temple photographs in the lobby and her letter of thanks for the Autograph Book. Repertory Theatre, all day Sat. Feb. 1, 1936

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL — Tomorrow Aft. at 3
ETHEL RAE
Bartlett AND Robertson
Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinway)

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM.
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of B'way.
Evgs. 8:40 Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40

The Simple Holiday

THE procession straggled up the side of the mountain. Nora, shy and willing, carried the sketching bag, the books, and the cushions. Mrs. Cassidy came next, striding doggedly ahead with the rugs and coats and sunshades, or the umbrellas as the case might be. Lastly, followed the two of us, a little overwhelmed, feeling somewhat like royalty, yet guilty at being so unburdened.

Sometimes I insisted and was allowed to carry a sunshade; but, though I felt less useless, I also felt less satisfactory. We were not even allowed to climb the "ditches," those loosely piled stones, so characteristic of Connemara. Nora, instructed by Mrs. Cassidy, ran ahead and knocked off the top layer, making a convenient gap, over which we stepped without any undue exertion. Finally a sheltered corner, less wind-swept than the rest, was chosen. Here the rugs were spread, the cushions brought into play, and we gracefully lay down. At last, having tucked us up, Mrs. Cassidy left us reluctantly, with a backward glance and a final direction: "Nora will fetch you when the tea's ready."

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DOWN BELOW LAY Lough Corrib, placid and peaceful. The "Twelve Pins," famous for their beauty, rose to the right, an impregnable barrier. Just now they were unfathomable and gloomy, of that unbelievable blue bordering on purple. Tomorrow they would change. The sun would shine and the "Twelve Pins," no longer gloomy, would become pale and opalescent. Cloud shadows would drift over, softening them. In the sunset they would look pink and dreamlike, so ethereal that a puff of wind might blow them away.

Across the lake stood a tiny cottage, incredibly small and isolated. It seemed impossible that anyone could live there. Yet blue smoke was curling from the chimney. We had visited there the day before. Patsy, Mrs. Cassidy's eldest boy, had rowed us across. Landing between a few rough stones, we had squelched our way through the bog to the door. A little woman came out and welcomed us. There was no formality, no fuss. We sat round the open turf fire, talking to her. She told us she had reared fourteen children in that tiny home. We looked round at the few homemade chairs, the table and dresser, which comprised the furnishing. Presently she got up and went into a small adjacent room and came out carrying, what seemed amazingly incongruous in that place—an enormous gramophone. Her daughter, home from America, had given it to her the year before. She then put on a waltz tune for us, and the next minute we found ourselves dancing. It seemed to be the easiest thing in the world, at the time, and the most natural. But, in the telling, it seems incredible that we could have danced on that broken and uneven floor, sodden shoes and all.

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AFTER THIS VISIT, Mrs. Cassidy's cottage, where we were staying, assumed the proportions of a veritable mansion. Our two linoleumed bedrooms had expanded and even the rough washstand, made by Patsy, who apparently had a "taste" for such work, seemed less crude. We were even reconciled to the red coloring with which she had seen fit to finish her masterpiece and which came off and smeared everything without any provocation at all. This cottage had been the fulfillment of all Mrs. Cassidy's dreams, built two years ago by means of the "Gaeltacht" grant. But so far, she told us sadly, she had not been able to build the "hinnery" and the "piggery" which were compulsory. Patsy worked the little farm—her husband was in England harvesting—with the help of two younger brothers who still went to school. She didn't think much of the compulsory Irish they were learning. "One or two might get a tack out of it," she said, "but it's puttin' 'em back. They learn neither English nor Irish and their brains is like a pot o' stir-a-bout" (porridge). Impossible to describe the sad cadence of her voice, the chant-like monotone in which she spoke. Her children walked four miles to school and back over the mountain. There was no path other than a sheep track for them. Since our arrival, we had seen no newspapers and heard no news. There might have been nothing and nowhere beyond those enfolding hills. Yet, strangely enough, there was no sense of loneliness. Mrs. Cassidy loved talking to us, sitting there on the hillside in the heather and bracken, with the tang of the turf smoke rising from below.

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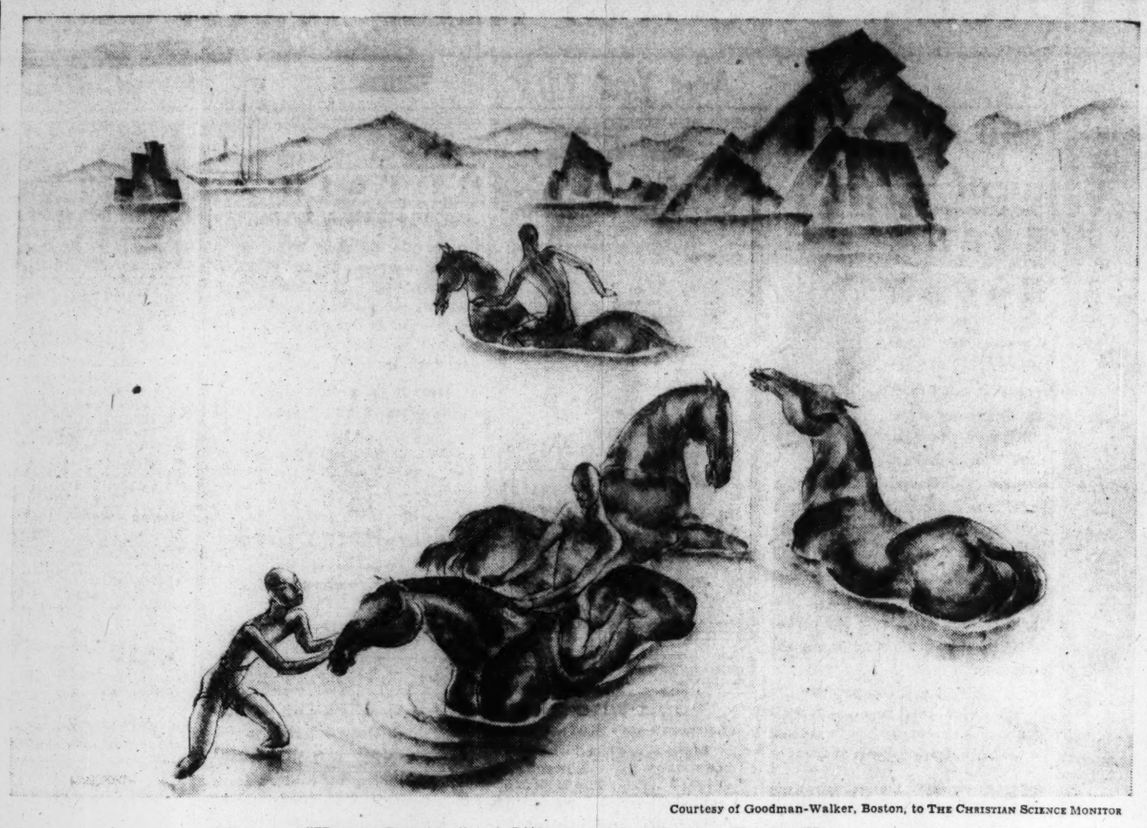
SO THE DAYS passed. Lazy days, saturated with the loveliness of nature at her best: days of complete relaxation, days that were alike as two peas in some respects, yet never alike in others. But the kindness we met was always the same. Nothing was too good for us, nothing too lavish. At a hint of rain, a roaring turf fire blazed in our most wasteful grate. Nora would come in, her pinafore-like apron piled with sods. Bashful little Nora, whose eyes had popped out the first evening she had seen my satin mules with the cock's feather trimming. "Nora's never stopped talking about the slippers with the red feathers," Mrs. Cassidy told us. We left them behind for her. Also a multicolored towel we had bought in Galway. Such simple things pleased them. At last the day came for us to leave. Wistfully, they watched us go. I felt we were taking something away. A something unusual that, for a time at least, had broken the quiet of their monotony. This impression was deepened later on, when I received a letter from Mrs. Cassidy. One remark was both poignant and illuminating, coming from that mountain solitude. She wrote: "I feel lonely now, without Company, I like excitement and Company—"

B. M.



Courtesy of Goodman-Walker, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HORSES BATHING": *A Lithograph by Thomas Handforth*

THOMAS HANDFORTH has come to assume, in the last few years, an enviable place among pictorial interpreters of China. He went to China in 1931, as a Guggenheim fellow, with every intention of staying only a few months before continuing his way to India. Alas, India never saw his face! For he found so much to satisfy him in the life of Peking that he established a home in an abandoned palace, where he has remained ever since.

In his recent work, Mr. Handforth has been able to produce better prints, having overcome obstacles of poor paper and materials which hampered him during his first years in Peking. He has his own gallery in one of the great rooms of the palace where his pictures are hung, matted, by nails with copper heads in decorative Chinese designs. There is no furniture in the room, except one large low vermilion lacquered table, and he insists the effect is as smart as any gallery abroad. And all this cost him almost nothing in a land where space is not held at a premium.

Mr. Handforth was so impressed at the sight of horses being driven into the water, where they seemed to be enjoying the delights of bathing, that he made eight different drawings of the scene. The natural grace of the animals and their grooms contributed unusual elements to produce prints of striking beauty and charm.

Winter Dusk

In the woods the twilight comes
Early, chilly, quiet, blue.
Faint and far a partridge drums;
Vibrant silence sinks anew.
Little beasts in tawny fur
Still as shadows creep about.
Pointed tree-tops sigh and stir:
All at once a star is out.

MARGARET ASHMUN

In Company of a Genuine Cossack

THAT morning Lukin, the head gamekeeper, was summoned for an interview by my father. At ten o'clock punctually he appeared. For the first time in my life I was overwhelmed by sheer personality. He must have been about forty and at least six feet six inches tall, with thin, aquiline features, deep-set, light blue eyes that radiated both kindness and a merry twinkle, a sparse moustache, and a thin, rounded beard. He greeted my father without any trace of servility, and instead of taking off his cap, gave a military salute. And I noticed that my father treated him as a friend, with quiet dignity, as a senior officer might treat a junior without any trace of the natural aloofness of master to servant. Lukin was one of that race of Cossacks whose ancestors had left the service of the Tsars of Muscovy in order to seek freedom and adventure in the steppes of the south, then raided only by hordes of Tartars. A small band of those freebooters had conquered the vast dominion of Siberia, to lay it at the feet of Ivan the Terrible. Their numbers were ever increasing; for the free life and independence of the Cossack stanitsa or settlements were famed. They were ruled by their own constitution, the fundamental principles of which were a rigid personal honor among themselves and common sense as needs dictated.

All magnificent horsemen, bred to the saddle, they left their mark on history in the Napoleonic wars, while since those days they formed the crack regiments of Russian light cavalry. Impartial military critics have acknowledged them as the best light cavalry in the world. Lukin represented the best type of that race of men. From the day that I saw him my greatest ambition was to be allowed to follow him on his rounds through the forests on the estate. . . .

Days of summer went by. Early rising was the rule. My father, who was spending a couple of months of his leave with us, always rode at sunrise, and by eight o'clock he would be back. That summer, too, I learned to ride.

One afternoon Lukin told me that he was going to walk a long distance to see an old ded or grandfather who lived in a wicker-work hut on the sandy banks of the Psel. His trip was to be taken next day; and, through my pleading, I was allowed to accompany him. On this occasion we met at the stables; for he would now have to use a light vehicle consisting of two pairs of wheels and a plank to join them. We set off at a fast pace along the sandy lane leading past the lake and splashed through the wide brook flowing out of it. . . . We had on board some watermelons as a gift for the old hermit, and these dangled in a sack tied to the tip of the plank. A couple of hours later sand-dunes took the place of the thick undergrowth of the forest, and a belt of young willow-trees indicated the approach to the river. Then the slow descent down the sandy track took us to the water's edge. The Psel, which joined the Dnieper a few miles on, was a wide, shallow river that had lately fallen many feet owing to the drought. We had to ford it, the water barely reaching to the knees of the horse. . . . Near by, white oxen with huge horns shaped like harps wallowed in the tepid water, and farm wagons stood on the shore. Then up the shallow bank and along the track that led to old ded. We found him, clad in a pair of white linen trousers and a white shirt tied with a silk cord round the waist, sitting outside his hut. His face and bare feet were sunburnt to a deep bronze colour; his white hair and long moustache gave him an air of wind-swept ruggedness; his shirt, open on the chest, revealed a heavy growth of hair. His smile was broad and genuine; he seemed well pleased by our visit.—NICHEVO, in "Burned Bridges." (London: Grayson.)

The Valley Had My Heart

NEXT in my heart to Green Peace comes Lawton's Valley. Six miles from Newport, Rhode Island (long miles in those days!), on the west road, as we then called it. From the road a couple of towering allanthus trees—"tallow trees" in local parlance—signaled; nearer the house was a crabbed lichen-covered old mulberry tree. I rather resented these trees. I did not realize the stately beauty of the allanthuses; I only knew that their leaves smelt abominably. With the mulberry the case was more subtle. Mulberries puzzled me. From a favorite ballad, "The Priest and the Mulberry Tree" (Southey, I think?), I learned that "large, glossy and black hung the beautiful fruit." But again, there was Job Trotter—"Mulberry agin all natur for tears and willany." This color I saw as a cross between liver and pink; so with the contraction: "murrey-colored doublets," in song and story, were familiar to me at an early age. . . .

I recall the picnics in the Valley; the gay parties, croquet and tea when lovely crinolined figures floated about the greensward or sat beneath the great ash tree—the swimming in the mill pond, under the very foot of the cataract, in dresses of mattress-ticking, striped blue and white, close around the throat, wrist and angle; we thought them beautiful, but, oh, the dripping weight of them!—the reading of "Maud" in my own little rocky nook on the farther side of the brook, the words of music and water mingling unforgettably; and leaving the precious volume there—the first edition, of course—and finding it next day all stained and swollen with the night's shower; I can see it now! . . .

There were many, many hours at Lawton's Valley when Mother [Julia Ward Howe] was all our own. The lonely fields, with their pinkish grass, poor enough from an agricultural point, but taking the lights and the breezes so beautifully; the dusty roads where the yellow butterflies hovered and rested, and where one ran ahead to gather Butter-and-eggs and Ladies' Tresses and Melilot and a lovely rosy orchid whose name I forget, if I ever knew it; all this heavenly country we walked with our mother. She knew about that wonderful castle where Brother Harry and I lived in some part. Other people saw only a jumble of granite rocks and prostrate juniper, but we knew and Mother knew, the state drawing-room, the state staircase, broad and not so easy for little feet to climb, the side staircase for ordinary occasions, the kitchen, with convenient ovens in the rocks, where we baked our daisy puddings and other delicacies. She saw with us, I am sure, the wonderful processions that went up and down those granite stairs, and gathered in the wide, roofless hall. Today the juniper has grown over all, a friendly and fragrant place.

In the Valley, too, it is of her I think; far more often than of the many parties, round whose fringes I would shyly hover. There is a picture somewhere, a little oil sketch made by a wandering painter guest, of her sitting in the Valley with book and pencil. She loved to sketch; but I do not think she had any special aptitude for it, but it gave her great comfort and in any travels, abroad or at home, her little sketchbook was always among her papers.

Why should I linger over what none can ever see again? There is no Valley now. Years ago, a great storm came, and brought the tall, solemn Norway spruces, which my father had planted, and which had grown to a lofty height, crashing down in wrack and ruin. I do not know whether they have ever been removed. When I last saw the place it was a tragic jungle. This was long after our time. My father sold it, to my mother's deep and abiding sorrow, and mine. In its stead he bought Oak Glen, where she spent many happy summers. Sister Maud loved it best; it was the home of her springtime. But the Valley had my heart, and has it still.—LAURA E. RICHARDS, in "Stepping Westward." (New York: Appleton.)

Outlook

Who sets desire toward the loveliness
That a frail earth capriciously denies,
Must pierce the dim, insentient disguise
And know all things in their more comely dress.
The burn, whose song his lips could not express,
He must discern at its high source—and rise
Beyond the fettered faculty of eyes
To a high place that nought can dispossess.
He has foregone the tremulous ordeal
Of birth, that climbs upon laborious wing:
All scenes have gone; part-way imagining
Could not forbid his union with the real.
No more shall loveliness a search inspire—
Where all is conscious, lovely and entire.

J. A. R. STEVENSON

Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that the hunger for brotherhood is at the bottom of the unrest of the civilized world. The increasing realization of Godlikeness made possible through the study of Christian Science is causing great numbers to comprehend the vital need of brotherhood. In the solution of the riddle of present world-wide unrest, more than a search for merely human knowledge is demanded. All down the ages the strategy of material plan and action, diplomacy based on the power of human will, and the hope of gain by the deprivation of others have signally failed. Mankind is indeed hungry—hungry for spiritual food and drink, for the understanding of the spiritual sense of being, which revivifies, strengthens, and is adequate to meet all human need.

The ignorant assumption that good is in matter may be wholly displaced by the right concept of Truth and Love, and the proper utilization of infinite Principle as revealed in Christian Science. This glorious new-old religion is the outcome of the discovery in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy of the fundamental laws and rules underlying the religion of the master Metaphysician, Jesus the Christ. It declares God to be the Father-Mother of the universe, including man. It unfolds to thinkers the fact that God is ever-present Life, infinite Truth, divine Love, and reveals the real man as at one with this infinite God by spiritual reflection.

Man being the reflection or image of God, all men in their true being are brothers. Thus the demonstration of the spiritual fact of true brotherhood becomes a necessary precedent to the healing of the manifold difficulties manifested in the false belief of universal unrest.

Ignorance of God is without question the cause of mankind's unsatisfied hunger for brotherhood. Belief in a humanly circumscribed God located in a distant place is giving way to a diviner concept of His omnipresence, omnipotence, and omniscience as divine Mind. The demonstrable understanding of man's real being as the reflection of Mind, God, and of his exemption from sickness, sin, and death, is the sure basis of salvation. Of this understanding of the Divine Being, as Life, Truth, and Love, our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, has said (The People's Idea of God, p. 13), "This all-important understanding is gained in Christian Science, revealing the one God and His all-power and ever-presence, and the brotherhood of man in unity of Mind and oneness of Principle."

How great would be the measure of harmony and peace in our midst if all the affairs of mankind were conducted from the basis of "unity of Mind and oneness of Principle"! Indeed, through the study of divine Science the fundamental laws of being are unfolded to the human consciousness, and the way leading to unity of purpose and true brotherhood is being made plain. Spiritual unity and oneness within our homes, churches, and businesses; honesty and integrity in society, politics, and government, foreshadow the true brotherhood of man and point to universal peace and good will.

Many advances in science, industry, and art constantly tend to bring humanity into a closer bond of relationship. Present-day developments in land, sea, and air transportation are causing our maps to shrink and boundaries to disappear. The important consideration, however, is not the expansion of horizons but, rather, whether those who are employing and enjoying the advanced methods of our modern times are becoming more kindly, forgiving, and thoughtful, gaining a better understanding of the great problems of humanity and the surer means of solving them.

Through spiritual understanding and the utilization of loving-kindness in all our associations, we may learn from small beginnings truly to reflect that Love which is God. As they bring into action purity of motive and the resolve always to champion the highest right, all may find the load of sorrow and failure lifted. The errors of sin, sickness, and death are but false beliefs; and as we practice the simple overcoming of unlovely traits of character and disposition, we experience the greater demonstration over falsities of every description. Thus only is the continued advancement of mankind toward genuine brotherhood maintained.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518) Mrs. Eddy says, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." And our beloved Master has said (Matthew 5:46), "If ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same?" How often are we tempted to regard our brother man as sinful, inharmonious, or unlovely! And how surely will the kingdom of heaven be established on earth as these erroneous concepts are replaced by the truth of being—the truth that God is forever perfect, and therefore His idea, man, is perfect! As we individually help to establish the brotherhood of man, we experience the blessings bestowed by a demonstrable understanding of the Golden Rule, which reads (Matthew 7:12), "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

Brālība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu tekstā)

TIEK sacīts, ka alkas pec brālības ir civilizetās pasaules nemiera cēlonis. Arvien pieaugošā Dievam līdzīguma īsteņošana, kas padarīta iespējama ar Kristīgās Zinātnes studēšanu, liek ļoti daudziem saprast lielo vajadzību pēc brālības. Lai atrisinātu tagadejo viss-pasaules nemiera miklu, ir vajadzīgs vairāk, nekā meklēšana pēc tīri cilvēciskām zināšanām. Materiālā plāna un darbības strategija, uz cilvēciskās gribas pamatotā diplomātija, cerība iegūt ar atņemšanu citiem, visos laikos vedušas pie ārkārtīgām neveiksmēm. Cilvēce patiesi ir izsalkusi—izsalkusi pēc garīgas barības un dzēriena, pēc garīgā esamības jēdziena izpratnes, kas atdzīvina, spēcina un ir pietiekoša, lai apmierinātu ikkatru cilvēcisku vajadzību.

Nesaprātīgais pieņēmums, ka labums ir materijā, var tikt pilnīgi atvietots ar pareizu Patiesības un Mīlestības jēdzienu un ar bezgalīgā Principa, kā tas atklāts Kristīgajā Zinātnē, pareizu pielietošanu. Šī krāšņā jaun-vecā religija ir Mary Baker Eddy's 1866. gada atklājuma iznākums, atklājuma par meistara Metafizika, Kristus Jēzus, religijas pamatā esošiem galveniem likumiem un noteikumiem. Tā izskaidro Dievu kā universa, ieskaitot cilvēku, Tēvu-Māti. Tā izskaidro domātājiem faktu, ka Dievs ir vienmēr klātesoša Dzīvība, bezgaliga Patiesība, dievišķīga Mīlestība un atklāj, ka īstais cilvēks garīgi atspoguļodams šo bezgaligo Dievu ir viens ar Viņu.

Tā kā cilvēks ir Dieva atspogulojums jeb līdzība, visi cilvēki savā patiesā Būtībā ir brāļi. Tādeļādi patiesas brālības garīgā fakta demonstracija kļūst par nepieciešamu precedentu dažādo grūtību dziedināšanai, kas izpaustas aplamā pieņemumā par vispāreju nemieru.

Nezināšana par Dievu, bez šaubām, ir cēlonis cilvēces neapmierinātām alkām pēc brālības. Ticība cilvēcīgi aprobežotam Dievam, mājojošam kādā tālā vietā, dod vietu dievišķīgākam jēdzienam par Viņa viskātesamību, visspēcību un viszinātni kā par dievišķīgu Prātu. Demonstrējama saprašana par cilvēka īsto esamību kā par Prāta, Dieva, atspoguļojumu un par viņa svabadību no slimības, grēka un nāves, ir drošs pestīšanas pamats. Par šo Dievišķīgās Esamības kā Dzīvības, Patiesības un Mīlestības saprašanu mūsu mīlotā Vadone, Mrs. Eddy, saka (The People's Idea of God, p. 13), "Šī vissvarīgā saprašana ir iegūta Kristīgajā Zinātnē, atklājot vienīgo Dievu un Viņa vispēcību, vienmēr klātesamību un cilvēka brālību Prāta saskaņā un Principa vienībā."

Cik liels būtu harmonijas un miera mērs mūsu vidū, ja visas cilvēces darīšanas tiktu vadītas izejot no "Prāta saskaņas un Principa vienības" pamata! Patiesi, caur dievišķīgas Zinātnes studēšanu attīstas cilvēciskā apziņā esamības pamata likumi un padara skaidru ceļu, kas ved uz nodoma vienprātību un patiesu brālību. Garīga saskaņa un vienība mūsu mājās, baznīcās un darbā; godīgums un taisnīgums sabiedrībā, politikā un valdībā iezvana cilvēka patieso brālību un nerāda uz vispāreju mieru un labu gribu.

Daudzi sasniegumi zinātnē, rūpniecībā un mākslā pastāvīgi tiecas nostiprināt cilvēces radniecības saites. Mūsu dienu attīstība zemes, jūras un gaisa satiksmē izsauc attālumu samazināšanos uz zemes kartes ur robežu izzušanu. Nav tomēr tik svarīgi apsvērt apvāršņa paplašināšanos kā to, vai tie, kas izlieto un bauda mūsu moderno laiku progresējošās metodes, kļūst arī labsirdīgāki, saudzīgāki, vērīgāki un gūst labāku saprašanu par cilvēces lielām problēmām un drošākus līdzekļus šo problēmu atrisināšanai.

Ar garīgu saprašanu un mīļošas labsirdības lietā likšanu visās mūsu attiecībās ar sabiedrību mēs varam maz pamazām mācities patiesi atspoguļot to Mīlestību, kas ir Dievs. Tā kā tās izsauc nodoma šķistību un apņemšanos vienmēr aizstāvēt visaugstāko taisnību, visi var piedzīvot bēdu un neveiksmju nastas nocelšanu. Grēka, slimības un nāves maldi ir tikai aplami peeņēmumi; un ja mēs nodarbojamies ar vienkāršu nepatikamo rakstura īpašību un tieksmju pārvarēšanu, mēs piedzīvojam lielāku demonstraciju pār visāda veida aplamībām. Tikai tā tiek uzturēta nepārtraukta cilvēces došanās uz priekšu pretim istai brālībai.

Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lp. 518) Mrs. Eddy saka, "Garā bagātie palīdz nabagajiem vienā lielā brālībā, jo visiem ir viens Princips jeb Tēvs; un svētīgs ir tas cilvēks, kas redz sava brāļa vajadzību un apmierina to, meklējot savu labumu cita labumā." Un mūsu mīļotais Meistars sacījis (Mateja ev. 5:46), "Ja jūs tos vien mīlojiet, kas jūs mīlo, kāda alga jums nākas? Vai muitinieki nedara tāpat?" Cik bieži mēs tiekam kārdināti uzskatīt savu līdzcilvēku par grēcīgu, nesaskanigu un nemīlamu! Un cik droši debesu valstība nodibināsies zeme virsū, ja šos maldīgos jēdzienus atvietos ar esamības patiesību—patiesību, ka Dievs vienmēr ir pilnīgs un tādēļ Viņa dēlam, cilvēks, ir pilnīgs! Ja individuali palīdzam nodibināt cilvēka brālību, mēs piedzīvojam svētības, ko dāvā Zelta likuma demonstrejamā izpratne, kas skan (Matteja ev. 7:12), "Visu, ko jūs gribat, lai cilvēki jums dara, tāpat darait arī jūs viņiem. Jo šī ir tā bauslība un tie praviešī."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevnieciba (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Trees After Snow

AMONG the trees the wind goes small
When snow has fallen in the night;
There's hardly any breath at all
Among the boughs bent down with white;

The pines wear winter plumes of green
And dangle airy little cones;
But ash and maple, old and lean,
Depend on snow to hush their bones.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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U. S.-Built Homes To Set up Rigid Tests for Tenants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Only the kind of tenants who pay their rent regularly and make for mutually satisfactory neighbors are to be included in the 552 families who will be housed in Harlem's $4,700,000 government-sponsored low-cost housing unit, according to the "social philosophy of management" made public by the New York Public Housing Authority yesterday.

Drafted by the Committee on the Selection of Tenants to the Harlem Housing Committee, the report, in barring the typical slum poor from rental eligibility, states that the "financial limitation" in the problem under consideration forced modification of the general principle "that the lower tenants are in the social and economic set-up the more fitting they should be for acceptance as tenants." This limitation primarily is the necessity that the project shall pay for itself, the committee holds, entailing the consideration of only "gilt-edge" prospects who rate at least 29 out of a possible 100 points of qualification.

Income Limit Set

The essentials for each family unit housed are listed to include that the head of the family shall have an income four times the monthly rental to be paid; that he shall have held a steady job longer than a year, that he shall have a tenant record unblemished by eviction, that he shall be without debts and that the family shall include no juvenile delinquents.

In addition, the committee holds that "everything should be done to build up in the tenant's mind a feeling of gratitude towards the management's consideration" and that the tenant be made to realize the difficulty of obtaining preference on the housing list.

"It is now, when the community is eagerly begging for the privilege to live in a dwelling where rent is stabilized to the level that it can afford," the report continues, "that this new standard set for the occupancy of this dwelling must be so clearly and simply defined, that when a tenant fails to be selected he will have in his consciousness the beginning of a desire to conform to certain standards which will enable him to become a tenant for future housing projects. . . .

Rent Collections

"Ease of collecting rent is very important both economically and psychologically . . . because the conflicts between the management and the tenant over the collection of the rent leave bad effects which are intensified when the Government becomes the owner. . . . The management would be criticized for putting in the street an unfortunate family.

"However, if the applicant has held his job for more than a year, it is reasonably probable that he will have a steady income for a sufficient length of time to make it safe to accept him."

Recommendations Made

The project will be known as the Harlem River Houses, and the committee declares that if the purpose of the plan is to be fulfilled it will be necessary "to select the right tenants from the various groups with rent proportionate to their incomes, provide them with mutually satisfactory neighbors and obtain the rent regularly . . . ; maintain the property at a high standard with the minimum expenditure and secure the fullest co-operation of the tenants in the development of a harmonious and socially created environment."

The recommendations further include the employment of Negro labor on the project and of a Negro house managing staff on its completion.

Emphasis is laid by the committee on the inadequacy of this initial undertaking "to accomplish the solution of the Harlem slum situation," and it asserts that $100,000,000 will be needed to attack the crowded conditions denounced following the riots in the city's Negro community last March.

Aviation Institute To Receive $500,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—A future bequest of $500,000 to aid science in aviation was announced Jan. 29 by the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, recipient of the gift.

This is the most money ever given to a purely scientific society in aviation. The donor's name is secret, but he is one of the large holders of aviation securities.

In accepting the offer the institute tonight expressed hope that "it may be many, many years" before the money comes to the recipients through the secret donor's death.

Officers elected yesterday were: President, Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore; vice-presidents: Dr. George W. Lewis, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington; Claire L. Egtvedt, president of Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle; Dr. Clark B. Millikan, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Eugene E. Wilson, president of Chance Vought Corporation, East Hartford, Conn.; E. E. Aldrin, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, treasurer; Sherman M. Fairchild, New York City; secretary, Lester D. Gardner, New York City.

Lower Car Fees Save City Motorists $1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte automobile owners will save more than $1,500,000 in license-plate fees, as a result of the reduction from 55 cents to 40 cents a hundredweight authorized by the last session of the State Legislature. Licenses for 486,731 motor vehicles averaging 2600 pounds each, were obtained last year.

But far more vehicles than that are expected to be licensed in 1936. Already 511,500 cars and trucks have been registered for 1936. Private auto plates this year will cost exactly three elevenths less than they did last year for the same weights. On the more popular makes of cars of 1935, the reductions amount to nearly $5 apiece.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Feb. 2

New England States

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusett, W1XAL, 10 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m., (6.04mc).

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 580kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Territory

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Brazil Imports Wheat

Marking Rio Grande do Sul's failure to produce all the wheat it needs for 1936, 70,974 bushels of Argentine wheat arrived in that Brazilian state recently as an initial shipment.

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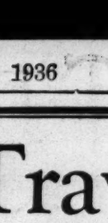
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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Closing Stocks
Page 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Elevated Reports Increased Revenue and Increased Deficit

Boston's News Today:

Fast Legislative Action Saves $250,000
Ice and Broken Propeller Halt Rescue Effort
Tax Federation Seeks to Stop Cambridge Project
Fin Com Resumes Conspiracy Probe
No Ward Organizations Wanted by Radio Priest

By a Staff Photographer

Bringing In a Cargo of Zero Weather and Studying the Kiosk Bulletins on Boston Common

Elevated:

Revenue Rises Slightly And Deficit Also Jumps

Impossibility of reducing further its fixed charges, automobile competition and unemployment were given as the reasons for the continued red-ink status of its finances by the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway in their annual report today.

Deficits of 1935 were due to the fact that the service is capable of carrying more people than are now using it, strange as this may seem to rush-hour commuters.

Said the trustees:

"Elimination or reduction of deficits in the future is largely dependent upon the general economic conditions and the return to really gainful work of a large number of workers who are now either unemployed or receiving bare subsistence payments."

Highlights covered by the report included:

Safety—Not one of the 2,138,734,427 passengers, who have traveled some 355,485,779 miles over the "El" lines in the past seven years, has, through an accident, been fatally injured. From 1926 to 1935 accidents decreased from 10,000 to 3793.

Finances—Shrinkage in the "El" purse may be tabulated as follows:

	1926	1935	Dec. %
No. of passengers	371,218,401	280,402,525	24
Revenue	$35,481,313	$24,926,426	29

Revenues increased from $24,818,625 in 1934 to $24,926,426 in 1935. However, to offset any optimism on this account, the trustees pointed out that the deficit had also upped from $1,464,490 to $2,229,251 in the same period. Chief reason given for the increase was the $424,367 extra wages paid as a result of agreements with labor unions.

Equipment—The trustees stated that the "El" has ordered equipment and will soon be operating its first trackless trolley of the type now being used in other parts of the state. Motorbuses continued to increase in use. The "El's" 407 buses—including 72 new ones—traveled 10,281,114 miles in 1935.

Social Security:

Legislature's Speedy Work Gets State $250,000

If Judge Emil Fuchs had been able to get as much speed out of the Boston Bees (nee Braves) as he did today out of the Massachusetts Legislature it might have been a different story in the National League last year.

The Judge was informed by the National Social Security Board that if he would get the Legislature to make the state unemployment compensation law conform with the national law in certain technical aspects it would see that the Commonwealth received its share of federal security funds, retroactive to Sept. 17, when the state board was formed. This sum amounts to $250,000.

Judge Fuchs, now chairman of the state board, went before the House and Senate today, explained the situation. Result: Both Houses passed the necessary law and Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley signed. Passed, signed, sealed and delivered all in one day.

Coughlin:

Give Kane His Cue For Organizing Bay State

Ward politics of Tammany will not jibe with organization methods of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest of Royal Oak, Michigan. Nor has his National Union for Social Justice committed itself to support any Massachusetts candidate. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin made this clear in instructions made public today by Frank L. Kane, secretary to Governor Curley and Massachusetts head of the union.

The ward division is too small and engenders inharmonies, the radio priest advised Mr. Kane. He asked that Massachusetts organize into units conforming to congressional districts. "Please insist," he instructed, "that we are not organizing to wards, but to congressional districts. This ward consciousness must be destroyed in the minds of organizers."

Political observers noted today that the radio priest will have little use for purely local organizations because he will have to concentrate his efforts toward electing Congressmen and Senators to be effective in the national field. He claims 600,000 adherents in Massachusetts, a number second only to the established Republican and Democratic parties.

In a telegram sent a Boston attorney interested in organizing groups, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin flatly stated that the union has not yet pledged its support. He did not say, however, it was noted, whether his personal support has been assured any candidate.

It was supposed that because of his close personal friendship with Governor Curley and because of the fact that Mr. Kane was selected to head the Massachusetts organization that the Governor would enjoy the radio priest's support when he runs for the United States Senate.

Fin Com:

More Witnesses Called On Dolan Suit Methods

The Dolan case with all its ramifications continued to echo in Boston today. The Finance Commission continued its investigation of the means the city legal department used in preparing its case to seek the restitution of $250,000 allegedly wrongfully made by Edmund L. Dolan and six others while Mr. Dolan served as Boston's city treasurer. The commission summoned Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, reputedly one of a group of well-known citizens alleged to have promised to raise a sum of money to help prosecute the Dolan case, and four constables of the legal department.

The Supreme Judicial Court received a deposition purporting to come from Mrs. Winifred A. Connor who said she once worked in an office at 60 State Street adjoining a suite occupied by Mrs. Dolan and Edward B. Supple. She said that she signed papers with only a vague knowledge of what they were. These included application for a $10,000 loan from the Federal National Bank with which to start the Legal Securities Corporation, alleged Dolan vehicle, and various minutes of the firm in which she said she was a director, "and I think treasurer."

She said she was on the books for $10,000 yearly salary, but never got it, although Supple was supposed to have paid an income tax on it for her.

Representative Christian A. Herter again linked up the Finance Commission proceedings, the Dolan case and Governor Curley today.

Denying that a fund was collected, he said: "The whole thing is preposterous. However, if the Governor and his Mr. E. Mark Sullivan wish to pursue this line further, a good airing of all the phases of the Dolan matter would suit me perfectly. It is what I have been trying to obtain for three years."

Weather:

Those Warm Drafts Were Wafted Off to Sea

The broad Atlantic, a little east of Cape Cod, was enjoying the warmer weather that the Weather Bureau expected in Boston today.

The snow that inched up the Atlantic seaboard yesterday, and which was scheduled to arrive in Boston late last night, was diverted over the sea, the bureau explained today. This permitted cold drafts from the great Snow Cap to blow chilly blasts over New England today.

Hence the forecast: Continued cold today and tomorrow.

In Boston today, after four days of cold, interest in the weather mounted to new heights. Crowds thronged about the Boston Common weather kiosk, read thermometers but despaired at comprehending the Weather Bureau's charts and graphs posted there. The mercury hovered at 5 above at 7 a. m. 8 above at 8 and 18 above at noon. It will go down to about 5 tonight, the Weather Bureau predicted.

In the harbor, boats moved beneath heavy coatings of ice and harbor traffic slowed as boats plowed through thickly packed floes.

Icebound:

Freighter Held Up at Cape Cod Canal Entrance

The 250-foot freighter Wyoming has a 1500-horsepower engine to propel her 2689 tons along coastal waterways—but it wasn't doing much propelling today. The fact of the matter was that the Wyoming, Philadelphia bound last night was ice bound off Wing's Neck, near the westerly entrance to the Cape Cod Canal, this morning.

The freighter left Boston last night, plunged through the great ice sheet for long hours, finally gave up at 4:20 this morning and called for the coast guard.

Out to her rescue started the coastguard cutter Algonquin, specially built for ice breaking, which has been keeping the waters in the locality open for the past few days. But like the improvident virgin, the Algonquin ran out of fuel oil and couldn't make it.

Also to the rescue chugged another ice-breaking coast guard boat, the Faunce. But the Faunce snapped some of the blades from her propeller half way to Wing's Neck and had to limp slowly back to Boston for repairs.

Housing:

Real Estate Exchange Hits Cambridge Project

Rodney W. Long of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, does not veil his distaste for government housing projects. "Communist paradises . . . government barracks!" he calls them. And not being a believer in this sort of paradise, he has the following plans to drive them out of Cambridge:

1. Secure 10,000 signatures of 10,000 Cambridge taxpayers to petition the city for a referendum on its action which finally permitted the Government to begin its project there. A hot fight over loss of taxes to the city on government controlled property has until recently kept it out.

2. If this fails, challenge the constitutionality of the project and carry the fight to the Supreme Court.

If Mr. Long is more than tepid under the proverbial collar, PWA's W. Warren Rausch offset the heat with his calm announcement that the Government is receiving bids for the construction. Government excavating machines are moving through the old slum buildings like a heavy-duty tank through a baby pine forest. Fifty per cent of the slums have already been ripped out although the Government doesn't get official control until Mayor John D. Lynch signs the official permit on Feb. 17. Before that date, Mr. Long expects to get his 10,00 signatures.

Paroles:

Board Ready to Carry Out Orders of Governor

As Governor Curley forsook the combined blasts of winter and political investigations for the sunnier airs of Florida, he had the satisfaction of knowing that another supposedly independent agency had been brought under his direct control. For last night, Richard Olney, chairman of the parole board and his assistant, Matthew P. Bullock, told the Governor and his Council that from now on, the parole board would carry out Mr. Curley's orders.

New Marketing Plan Boosting Potato Output

Railway Express Rate Cut on Small Lots to Consumer Increases Sales

Called 'Fancy Bakers'

Maple Sap Products Are Also Being Boosted Through Similar Arrangement

Potato growers and merchants in Boston and New England today surveyed with keen interest the results of a new marketing experiment carried out in the autumn months of the past year in northeastern United States by the Railway Express Company.

Foreseeing an increase in the transportation business if the potato market could be boosted, Railway Express officials last summer made arrangements with growers in Aroostook county to boost potato sales by small transactions with individual consumers. To do so the express company reduced its rates on small potato shipments by one third and the growers prepared a special brand of potatoes for just such an express market.

Fancy Bakers

This special brand, coming direct from Maine, was titled "Fancy Bakers." Carefully picked over for quality and unity of size; carefully dusted and brushed; and carefully wrapped in tissue paper and packed in two peck lots, these "Fancy Bakers" are considered the best buy of potatoes sold in the local markets.

While benefiting the express company by furnishing considerable extra business, these "Fancy Bakers" also boost the sales of Aroostook growers who now offer a product in competition with the "Idaho Bakers," which came into the Boston market many months ago. These Idaho spuds, likewise carefully wrapped and packed, offered serious competition to the Maine product which had dominated the local market for half a century.

Reduced Rates

To interest the public in the "Fancy Bakers" and to meet the competition of cheap freight rates from Idaho which made "Idaho Bakers" an economical purchase in Boston, the Railway Express Company reduced its rates on two-peck shipments. Today a single peck can be shipped from Caribou to Boston for 35 cents but shipment of two pecks cost only 43 cents. Total cost for the potatoes, delivered, is but equal to the normal market price.

Exact figures to show the business increase by this marketing method are not yet available. A. L. Hammell, New England manager of the Railway Express Company said today however: "We have proof that this new marketing plan has increased our transportation enough to warrant a really substantial gain in 1936."

Wholesale Trade

Mr. Hammell qualified his statement by pointing out that this type of express marketing will never offset the customary wholesale potato trade.

While potato growers are interested in this new type of marketing—the direct consumer orders to Aroostook — Vermont and New Hampshire maple sugar orchardists likewise listened with interest to the news proffered today by Mr. Hammell. For the Railway Express Company has also encouraged such a consumers' market for all types of maple-sugar products.

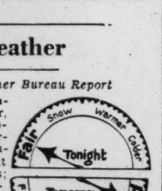
Established Earlier

Markets for the maple - sugar products, however, are more established than those for the "Fancy Bakers." The express company has had a year's experiment with the transportation of individual orders for maple products and results have proved substantial both to the company and to the producers in New Hampshire and Vermont.

"It all goes to show," said Mr. Hammell, "that where one seeks to increase his business by giving service, everybody can benefit. We have sought a small increase in transportation; the idea has spread to benefit potato growers, maple orchardists and particular-minded consumers."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Generally fair, continued cold tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight about 4 to 8 degrees; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder in the south portion tonight; continued cold Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Saturday afternoon on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over the north and central portions diminishing tonight and strong north winds diminishing tonight over the south portion and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	5	Minneapolis	-16	-16
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	30	30
Chicago	-6	-6	New York	14	14
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	18	18
Helena	16	8	Philadelphia	18	18
Jacksonville	28	23	St. Louis	-4	-4
Kansas City	-2	-2	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	10	10
Miami	50	48			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 31.
B—Minimum, Jan. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:11 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Saturday, 5:37 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

Markets Forecast Coming of Spring As Berries Appear

Although Boston's market district was today still combating cakes of snow and ice, vendor's stalls took on a decided spring atmosphere with initial appearance of fresh dandelion greens and big bluebefries.

Dandelion greens at this season of the year are a luxury. Of course, they are of the hothouse variety, but attracted considerable attention today because of their fine quality. This leafy vegetable, carefully selected, is tender, young, and has a distinctive, bitter flavor which makes it palatable. Priced—35 cents a pound.

Fresh Blueberries

Shoppers looking for the unusual were rewarded with the large cultivated blueberries which New Jersey raises, puts into cans with all their delicacy and flavor intact. For 35 cents, shoppers could buy enough to bake a delicious pie.

Florida's first real shipment of King oranges rolled into the market district this week. Many buyers reported this orange to be the largest and finest of all known mandarins or tangerines. Its outside appearance is not so much to look at, for it has a rough and mottled skin. But once within the outer layer, there is a delicious and juicy center. They are priced at 75 cents to $1 a dozen.

Tomatoes—Strawberries

Vegetables of all varieties were plentiful and sold at reasonable prices today. Fancy southern tomatoes sold for 10 to 20 cents a pound. Hothouse cucumbers from Ohio sold for 15 to 20 cents each. Strawberries from Florida sold at 27 cents a pint.

Products from New England at this time of year are scarce, but the apple was at his best today. There were several varieties offered, with the old favorite, the Baldwin, leading the list. They sold for 50 to 75 cents a peck. Others attracting interest were the McIntosh Red at 40 cents a dozen, native Delicious at 50 cents and native Golden Delicious at 60 cents a dozen. The Northern Spy, Rome Beauty and Winesap are each 45 cents a dozen. Tolman Sweets, which are especially fine for a baking apple, sold at 75 cents a peck.

Meat prices continued steady with a slight drop in pork and bacon. Turkeys and poultry were offered at 38 cents a pound to 40 and 45 cents.

Fish dealers offered fancy roe shad at 75 cents a pound and jack shad at 40 cents. Fresh eastern shoals halibut was 80 cents a pound, but found few buyers. Smelts ranged from 25 cents a pound to 50 cents. Cod was 10 to 12 cents a pound, haddock 9 cents a pound.

Japan Has CCC

Japan has a CCC patterned after the United States Civilian Conservation Corps.

Curley Wins $2,000,000 Cut in Utility Rates

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley's Beacon Hill record may be vulnerable to unfavorable criticism on numerous issues. But those persons looking for actions to praise may also find them. Not the least of the latter is the Governor's efforts to obtain lower gas and electric rates.

While the "per consumer" saving may be small as a result of the Governor's campaign to date, he has chalked up a total rate reduction of $2,000,000 for the state as a whole. This reduction was obtained through his original public utility commission, headed by Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University.

Sliding Scale Report

This rate-cutting success has now been followed by the report of the special recess commission on the sliding scale system of rate making, also headed by Professor Murray. In the report are figures which the utility companies may find difficult to explain. Anti-utility legislators are hailing them as effective ammunition for their future legislative battles.

During the recess commission's work, some talk was circulated that the Governor was planning to "call off the dogs," but the commission points to its report as a refutation of the charges.

As Professor Murray commented, "Whether the Governor called off the dogs or not, as has been charged, the report is out. It contains powerful arguments against the utilities. Take it for what it is."

Plenty of Ammunition

Legislators may not subscribe to the commission's theory that a sliding scale system should be established for Massachusetts gas and electric companies but many of them are ready to utilize its figures and facts to the best advantage.

One result of the sliding scale investigation, according to many anti-utility legislators, is the public utilities commission's order to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company preventing a rise in rates. Had not the special commission been working as a result of Governor Curley's request to the 1935 legislature, the rate rise would have been allowed, many contend. Off the record, persons close to the commission declare the gas company was entitled to a rise but that the utilities commission dared not allow it in the face of the special commission's report and present public opinion.

Popular Crusade

Of course, when the Governor took up his crusade against present utility rates he chose a popular subject. Consumers throughout Massachusetts, having seen the low rates charged by municipal plants, have been dissatisfied with the private company charges.

Any progress the Governor makes in his utility efforts will meet statewide response. So it appears the Governor will go all the way in his sliding scale efforts. If he wishes to show his mastery of the Legislature this is his opportunity. On this issue, of course, he comes to grips with the Legislature's most powerful lobby.

Victory certainly will be difficult to obtain. Even those legislators now bitterly opposed to the utilities are not all agreed the best way to meet the situation is through a sliding scale system. They contend the system is not far beyond the experimental stage, yet, despite its success in Washington, D. C. Those perched on the fence look with favor on the commission's recommendations for clearing the road to municipal ownership. They look to widespread municipal ownership as the answer to the problem.

If the Governor goes to work with his sleeves rolled above the elbows, however, the issue will be of major importance.

Appointments

Among Governor Curley's appointments several stand out as noteworthy. Reappointment of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, is considered by penologists as a powerful aid to the Massachusetts prison system. Mr. Lyman is regarded as a keen student of modern penology.

Long's Reappointment

Another of Mr. Curley's commendable reappointments is that of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Mr. Long is a national authority on taxation.

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, whom Governor Curley also reappointed, is the only one of the young men appointed by former Governor Ely now remaining in state service.

Edgar M. Mills

What's Going On in Boston

Tonight

Theaters

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. Only four more performances in Boston. 8. Tomorrow: 2.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28. Stage: Ricardo Cortez appearing in a sketch especially written for him. Musical review. "Sunkist Limited."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Professional Soldier," co-starring Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Exclusive Story," with Franchot Tone and Madge Evans. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY—Sylvia Sidney in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

BOSTON—Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." 11:06 a. m., 2, 4:54, 7:48, 10:26. Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical review "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Caperton.

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "King Solomon of Broadway." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Fenway: 12:45, 3:47, 6:49, 9:51. Paramount: 9:15, 12:18, 3:21, 6:24, 9:27. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 2:27, 5:29, 8:31. Paramount: 10:58 a. m., 2, 5:08, 8:07.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9. Tomorrow: "Sylvia Scarlett" and "Collegiate."

EXETER — Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:15, 5:05, 8. Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "I Found Stella Parish." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise," "Radio Rascals," "Sunday Sports in Mexico," "Nature Speaks," and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

TREMONT—Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also Zasu Pitts in "Hot Tip." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"The Ghost Goes West," with Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12:03, 2:06, 4:09, 6:12, 8:15, 10:18.

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35. Tomorrow: Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Also "Rose of the Rancho" with John Boles and Gladys Swarthout.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Vienna Choir Boys. Mozart's operetta "Reconciliation." will be presented. 8:30.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor. Roxbury High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Aibert Holmes, conductor. Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. South Boston High School, Thomas Park and G Street. 7:30.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Rip Van Winkle." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Review of the Tileston & Hollingsworth Calendar, by Winfield Challenger. 80 Federal Street. Dinner at 6:30.

MARY E. CURLEY EVENING CENTER—Debate on "The Teacher's Oath" between the Charlesbank and the Mary E. Curley Debating Clubs. Center Street, Jamaica Plain. 7:30. Admission free.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater, with orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes, Lieut. L. J. Flaherty Post 30, 50 Meridian Street. 8.

OUTER SOUTH END POPULAR LECTURE —"Economics," by Morris Berson, with pianist and soloists. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street. 8.

SYMPHONY HALL — Illustrated travel lecture by Burton Holmes, "Normandy and Brittany, Where Quiet Beauty Dwells," with color and motion pictures. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow: 2:30.

DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE — "Current Events," by H. J. Bryant, with movies. Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital of music for two pianos by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. 3.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Palestine Crisis," by Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dedham. 3 Joy Street. 1.

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphonies, and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Luncheon discussion, "What Are Britain's World Policies?" Speakers: Lt.-Col. Cyril Rocke, former military attache in Rome, and S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Sound film, "Dangers of the Arctic," showing the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a reindeer roundup, and Eskimo tribal dances. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Illustrated lecture on "The Islands of Boston Harbor," by Edward H. Snow. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:20 train to Wellesley. Snowshoe walk in region of Morse's Pond and Lake Waban.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:30 train to Eliot. Four mile walk to Babson Park, Wellesley, via Hemlock Gorge, Echo Bridge and Sudbury Aqueduct.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gothic Sculpture" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Take 1:15 train at North Station to Nahant. Walk from Lodge Estate to Little Nahant and Lynn Beach.

STATE HOUSE—Meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers. Talk on "Beekeeping in Northern Pennsylvania," by Dr. Charles H. Green of Radcliffe College. Room 460. 2.

Auto Law Violators In Rhode Island To Get Three Chances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31—A "three - warning" system for motorists who commit minor traffic law violations in Rhode Island will be inaugurated soon, according to Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles. The plan, designed to remove poor drivers from the roads, has been approved by various civic organizations and by the police chiefs of most Rhode Island communities.

In minor cases which do not warrant appearance in court, Mr. Paquin explained, a report of the violation will be made to the State division. Warning letters will be sent to the offender on the first two offenses.

When the third offense occurs, the motorist will be asked to appear for a hearing before an official of the State division where he will face possible suspension of his license. If the license is not suspended after the third offense, it automatically will be suspended should a fourth violation occur.

The division of motor vehicles is studying a plan to raise the age limit for automobile operators from 16 to 18 and also a suggestion for eye and ear examinations for all operators every five years.

Bay State's Past Combed for Data For Guidebook

In every nook and cranny of Massachusetts, some 289 persons are snooping—peering into old records investigating historical scenes and incidents, studying American folklore. Each night they put down on paper what they discover. Each week they send a report to headquarters.

It is a part of an enormous state WPA project, in turn part of a super-federal WPA project, operating simultaneously in every state in the union. In all, it utilizes services of 4500 persons, previously on relief rolls, and embraces practically every field of operation in the country.

American Guide

The Federal Government has undertaken publication of an American guide. Headquarters have been set up in Washington, in each state and in New York City. Writers and research workers have been given the task of gathering data.

When completed it will be a guide such as this nation never had before. Comprising five or six big volumes, it will offer 30,000 pages of reading matter, illustrations and maps of interest from the Atlantic to Pacific.

Dr. Shipton Heads Project

The job of preparing and editing the Massachusetts section has fallen to Dr. Clifford K. Shipton, former editor of the Sibley publications and former instructor at Harvard. In his office in the Park Square Building in Boston, Dr. Shipton enthusiastically described the project.

"There never has been a good guide published in the United States," he said. "A Baedecker was published in 1907, but that is now out of date. This one will benefit more people than any American guide ever published."

Flooded With Applicants

Under Dr. Shipton's direction, arrangements were made last October for launching the project. Within a week of announcement, his desk was piled high with applications for jobs. In the Boston area alone, there were 527 eligible and capable applicants, with many more from other relief agencies throughout the State.

Massachusetts quota of writers was 300. It was no easy task for Dr. Shipton to select them from a list which included four possessors of doctorate degrees a candidate for a doctorate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a former teacher at Annapolis, postgraduates of Harvard and Columbia Universities, former teachers and school principals, authors and newspapermen.

Hand Picked Staff

Handpicking his staff carefully, Dr. Shipton built up a fact-gathering organization that covers practically the entire State. Investigators are now preparing reports on local topography, flora and fauna, historic setting and background, educational facilities, market proximity, Indian reservations and tribes, archaeological remains, military posts and armories.

Textile Mills Key to Relief In Manchester

Reopening of Amoskeag Would Remove 95 P. C. of City's Case Load

Nearly 8000 on List

Distribution of Proper Food One of Problems of the Relief Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A center States, this city not only has one of the heaviest relief loads of any community of its size in the United States, but 95 per cent of those receiving aid are textile workers. Representing seven major nationalities, the vast majority of these unemployed present a composite picture for a general study of living conditions and morale.

When the Amoskeag mills closed their gates last Aug. 27 the shutdown not only threw 11,000 textile workers upon their own resources and charity but the action affected other workers who depend upon the mill operatives' earnings and spending power for their weekly wages.

Nearly 8000 on Relief

Today, with the backbone of the city's commercial activity broken, there are 7911 individuals on relief. Not all are textile workers. There are some 800 Amoskeag families carrying on without relief aid, but the figures show that out of a population of 76,000, one out of every five persons is receiving relief, either from city or county.

The effect of unemployment upon the home and family in Manchester differs in no degree from the effect in other cities. A certain percentage of any community becomes transient in time of depression. A small percentage of mill workers have joined the band of itinerant loom fixers, weavers and perchers who are traveling up and down New England for short periods of work in other textile mills. Even a large number of boys and girls have left home to seek employment in the larger cities. Whether they will return if the mills reopen is doubtful.

Proper Foods

Another phase of the situation among textile workers is the problem of proper foods, a problem that provoked Frances X. Carroll, commissioner of charities, to remark that "relief is a question of mind and not of the stomach." Dieticians and economists have lectured, cajoled and threatened the housekeepers of Manchester's relief receivers but the fact remains that vegetables are seldom included on the food lists. Besides the staple groceries, Mr. Carroll shows that the city's relief families live on a diet of meat, potatoes, doughnuts and bananas.

A case in point reveals that one French-Canadian family had eaten no vegetables for two weeks. Another family, consisting of a Greek worker and his wife, sat down to a supper of four pounds of fried fish, potatoes and doughnuts.

Liking for Cabbage

Their traditional liking for cabbage and other vegetable soups, as well as their somewhat lower standard of living, enable the Polish families of Manchester to buy more wisely and economically. Stretching their food money to the limit, they are, as a group, able to live on relief without complaint.

And what about the morale of these textile workers? Understand that no one receives employment without first going on the relief roll, that savings accounts, insurance, the resources of relatives or any other security must be exhausted before one is eligible.

Little Education

The majority of the textile employees have received no education beyond grammar school. They consider the Amoskeag mill to be their mainspring of existence. It represents their home and their livelihood. To thousands, since childhood, the word "Amoskeag" has held more glamour, more promise than mention of the White House. Fathers and mothers insist that their children seek no other employment than at the mills. The Amoskeag is Manchester and Manchester is the Amoskeag.

When talking with these people, one is struck with the fact that their confidence in the possibility of the mills reopening is supreme. "When the Amoskeag opens, things will be different," they say.

See Only Amoskeag

The older generation — French-Canadians from little farms in the provinces; Irish, Scotch and English who left Manchester, England, for a New World Manchester; Polish peasants who ate black bread in the old country and who now eat doughnuts; Greek immigrants who delight in entertaining — they are unwilling, perhaps unable, to visualize life without the Amoskeag.

Meanwhile the relief load swells while savings dwindle, not only those of the textile workers but of all other classes as well. These men and women whose skilled hands helped the Merrimac River turn more spindles than any other river in the world appear to be marking time—until the Amoskeag opens again As a group their courage is magnificent.

Mr. Carroll, who has no patience with those who decry relief measures, contends that the majority of his relief receivers do not enjoy asking for food and shelter and clothing. The truth of this lies in the statement, "Out of the thousands and thousands of relief applicants, only three would not work for any wage or at any job."

Forecasting Is Simple—For the Weather Man

Give him a thermometer, barometer and anemometer with a few extra gadgets and a highly technical background and he'll be able to predict whether it's going to be fair and warmer or snow.

By a Staff Photographer

Keeping Track of the Weather

Temperature and Humidity Are Recorded on Instruments Enclosed in Cabinets, as Shown in the Picture at the Upper Left. Upper Right—G. Harold Noyes, Boston's Weather Man, Is Examining One of the Many "Gadgets" in His Office. Lower Left—An Enclosed Gauge for Measuring Rainfall and Snowfall. Lower Right—Apparatus Used in Measuring the Depth of Streams. The Operator Rides to the Center of the Stream in the Cable Car and There Measures the Depth of the Water and Flow of the Current

A man habitually in the news the world over is the "Weather Man." In Boston he is G. Harold Noyes, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Reporters visit his office two or three times a day for news about the weather. Mr. Noyes never seems to tire of giving last-minute predictions or explaining how he arrives at these forecasts with his many instruments and gadgets.

"We weather observers have been in business well over half a century," Mr. Noyes said today, dropping his work at the daily weather map he prepares. "Although our work has been written up in newspapers hundreds of times, people seem to like periodical explanations of weather forecasting. To them it always seems a mysterious activity.

Basically Simple

"Our weather instruments which tell us of current conditions in Boston and New England are really very simple. Weather, you know, is merely a condition of the air we breathe. Air is altered in but three ways: by temperature, moisture and pressure. The instruments we need to record existing conditions, therefore, are a thermometer, a barometer and an anemometer.

"These instruments are the nucleus of our mechanisms. Highly scientific variations of each are used, of course. But our observations, first and last, rest on the principle of each of these three simple instruments.

Origin of Thermometer

"The thermometer and barometer, you know, are very old. Galileo invented the thermometer in 1593 and Torricelli invented the barometer at Florence in 1643. These names are derivations from the Greek words 'therme' which means heat, and 'baros' which means weight.

"A barometer is simply a sailor's glass. Sailors speak of the glass as rising or falling. We explain this as follows: pure air has a constant weight. When moisture is added, air grows heavy. The glass or barometer simply measures the change in weight, or amount, of moisture.

"As the air grows damp, the barometer (or glass) falls. As it becomes dry, the glass rises. The barometer, then, is a form of scales. One hundred miles of air are balanced to 30 inches of mercury.

Measuring the Wind

"Now, the anemometer, which measures the movement of air, is likewise simple. This word also comes from the Greek, its derivative being 'anemos,' which means wind. This instrument is fairly familiar to many people but you'd be surprised how many don't understand its functions. The anemometer measures wind speed, and a weather vane, attached to its tip, indicates the direction."

Mr. Noyes paused in his story. Wind whistled around the corner of the 19th story Federal Building window. Mr. Noyes glanced anxiously at the sky and then looked down on the city he warns against sudden changes in the elements.

"Looks like we're in for a blow," observed the weather observer. "Now, it's too bad we haven't some of your reading public at hand today just to show them how we operate and how simple it is. We expected this blow for we have been advised today by telegraph from other bureaus of adverse weather conditions throughout most of the country.

Charting the Weather

"We will simply use our three instruments to nab these weather facts now on the way. We will find out how cold it is, how much the glass is falling and how strong the wind blows. If the temperature drops below 30, or freezing, that means snow. If the glass falls to a low mark, indicating much moisture, that means a considerable snow fall. If the wind grows strong, that may mean a blizzard. It's as simple as a nursery rhyme.

"We have many other gadgets to complete our weather records, of course, but all are incidental to the three I have mentioned. After a blow, we like to know how much snow has fallen, or rain, as the case may be. To measure a fall we have a snow or rain gauge. This is simply a tall container which catches the accurate fall. In a storm we measure the fall once an hour; in drizzles and flurries, usually only once a day.

Sheltered Thermometers

"This brings to my mind a point I should have explained before. It is necessary at all times to protect thermometers left outdoors. That is why we have those little coops atop the building, and why one does not see the real instruments. These little houses, or coops, protect our thermometers, allowing only the true temperature to be recorded. They keep off reflected heat and direct heat of the sun rays, and likewise they block direct cold blasts of wind. Thus we get a more accurate thermometer reading.

"Our anemometers, however, must be exposed to record wind velocities. Did you know, by the way, of the peculiar weather vane down at Duxbury? A man down there has a vane on his barn and an outside dial just under the eaves. The vane and dial are connected so that as the wind direction changes, the dial shows at all times which way the wind blows. This is a unique instrument and the only private one of its kind that I know about in Massachusetts. Of course many buildings, including the Christian Science Publishing House, have anemometers installed so they will know which part of the building to keep warmest.

Measuring Streams

There are other odd instruments, too. One I have in mind is the apparatus used in measuring the depth of streams after a heavy rain. A cable is strung across a stream. To it is attached a tiny car. The operator rides in this car on the cable to the middle of the river. There, by a weighted sounding cable, he measures the depth of the water and the flow of current.

"We have one of these cable cars over a river in the western part of the State. Of course depths of rivers are measured at dams. But measuring streams in this manner brings very accurate notations of current flow at flood and drought seasons. This instrument is hardly a weather instrument, but it is a component and is interesting."

Boston—159 Tremont St., 144 Federal St.
Brookline—1366 Beacon St. Cambridge—9 Brattle St. Providence—363 Westminster St.
FAMOUS SINCE 1880

New Zealand's Labor Regime Puts Stress on Social Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The overwhelming victory of the former Labor Opposition, headed by Michael J. Savage, in the November election, means that New Zealand is now committed to an era of new legislation, in which social security will be the predominant motive.

Electors ignored the new Democrat Party, and took sides for or against the Government, thus concentrating the opposition vote on Labor candidates. None of the 51 Democrat candidates was elected, two among the defeated having been members of last Parliament.

Standing of Parties

The Nationalist, or Coalition Party, 46 strong at the dissolution of Parliament, now numbers only 19, the defeated including three ministers, while the Farmer Finance Minister, J. O. Coates, associate head of the party, secured re-election only by a small majority.

Parties in the new Parliament are: Labor (Government) 53; Nationalist, 19; Independents, 8.

As the majority of the latter favor Labor, the new Government is expected to command a majority of at least 35.

Rigid Economies Opposed

There is general editorial agreement that the verdict is indication that the great majority of the electors, resisting the old Government's of the "humanities" program which achieved success in balancing the finances, desire to prompt revival of the 'huamities" program which 30 years ago under the leadership of Prime Minister Richard John Seddon, caused New Zealand to be regarded as one of the most interesting places for experimental legislation in the world.

"We propose to start where Seddon left off," declared Prime Minister Michael J. Savage, immediately the election result became clear.

Labor Party's Career

Commencing its career as a separate political group in Parliament 25 years ago, the Labor Party was long regarded as narrowly trade unionist in its outlook, but during the past four years Labor policy has submerged the "class war" aspect in a wider appeal, so that the definition of "radical" is now more appropriate.

It is significant that following the election, there was no serious decline in the stock market, and that representative bodies of business men have announced their resolve to give the new Government a good chance to demonstrate its capacity, unhampered by hostility from that quarter.

New Premier Popular

Among the 53 Labor supporters in Parliament are many professional men, and it is considered that the "intellectuals" now outnumber the older Labor members who were drawn from trade union ranks.

Prime Minister Savage was appointed leader of his party when Henry E. Holland passed on in 1933. Australian by birth, he has lived in New Zealand since 1907, working mainly as a miner prior to his entry into Parliament in 1919.

Quiet and deliberate in speech, he has a vein of humor, and as leader of the Opposition commanded the respect of opponents because his criticism was never querulous, and we was reasonable. A tribute to his dislike of rancor in political controversy was paid to him during the election campaign, when Prime Minister George W. Forbes, complaining of personal criticism by another party leader, added: "That's not cricket! Joe Savage would never say that!"

Personnel of Cabinet

The Labor Government has been formed from the older members of the party with the longest parliamentary experience, as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Michael J. Savage.

Finance and Customs, Walter Nash.

Education Health and Marine, Peter Fraser.

Agriculture and Friendly Societies, William Lee Martin.

Public Works, Robert Semple.

Industries and Commerce, Industrial and Scientific Research, Railways, Daniel G. Sullivan.

Labor, Immigration and Employment, Hubert T. Armstrong.

Attorney General and Justice, Henry G. R. Mason.

Land Settlement, Tourists and Publicity, Frank Langstone.

Internal Affairs and Pensions, William E. Parry.

Mines, Patrick C. Webb.

Post and Telegraphs, Defense, Frederick Jones.

Reversal of Policies

The advent of a Labor Government carries with it complete reversal of former policy in respect to a large number of questions. Prime Minister Savage declares his intention to gradually reduce the high exchange, now standing at £125 to £100 in relation to sterling, and to substitute for this a premium to help the producer in the overseas markets, a system of bonuses on export which will guarantee a reasonable return for the farmer's work.

The sales tax is to be abolished on the ground that this impost of 5 per cent on transactions between wholesaler and retailer adds to the cost of living.

Public works are to be substantially extended and some large railway construction jobs abandoned during the depression will be resumed, the ultimate aim being to place all unemployed on work at standard wages.

Reciprocal Trade

Though its outlook on foreign affairs has not been announced, there is good reason for believing that the Labor Government will actively pursue a policy of promoting reciprocal trade relations with all countries. Its Samoan policy will aim at obtaining a greater measure of co-operation between the Samoans and the New Zealand administration.

The Government may be expected to take advantage of the powers of the Statute of Westminster to increase the autonomy of the Dominion in relation to the Imperial Government.

Fogg Museum Gets $37,467

Gifts of $37,467 to the Fogg Museum of Harvard University were announced recently by Edward W. Forbes, director, in his annual report. Accessions included nine small terra cotta heads from Asia Minor, dating from the first or second century B. C., a sixth century Coptic frieze and 16 Roman Egypto-Roman terra cotta figurines and fragments of Persian pottery. Largest single money donation was $12,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Vocation Education Funds Misapplied, Wigglesworth Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Representative Wigglesworth (R-Mass.) charged in the House today that federal and state vocational education funds have been used as subsidies for certain industries in the South.

Representative Wigglesworth said so-called plant-training under the vocational program has resulted in "exploitation of labor and the manufacture of products which are offered on the market in competition with legitimate industry."

He added that federal and state vocational funds have been among the inducements offered by some southern states for transfer of industries from New England to the South.

Representative Wigglesworth told the House students in the plant-training are obtained locally and their training ofttimes is merely one single operation in a manufacturing process. He added that instructors, in many cases, are the foremen of the plant and the students have been known to work from six to nine months without pay under the pretext they are receiving vocational education.

What's Going On In the Arts

Winifred Christie

IN Jordan Hall last night, the Boston public again had opportunity to hear Winifred Christie in a program of pianoforte music played upon the Moor double-keyboard instrument. For numbers Madame Christie selected the Bach Prelude and Fugue in D minor; Prelude in E major, Bach-Moor; Brahms Sonata, Op. 5; Moor, Prelude in D flat; Debussy, Les Collines d'Anacapri and Danseuses de Delphes; Goossens's Study, and Capriccio by Dohnanyi.

From the foregoing program it is evident that composers have not yet written much music of significance for this double-keyed piano, and it is still a question in the mind of this commentator whether a composition really gains in performance as arranged by the gifted exponent of this instrument. There were sonorities in the Bach Fugue which undoubtedly could not have been produced by means of the one-keyboard pianoforte, but these were secured at the expense of the more subtle qualities which are inherent in the work. The violin Prelude in E major, a favorite subject it seems, for those who "arrange" the works of Bach, appeared to gain nothing, intrinsically, from the adaptation to the two keyboards, although Madame Christie gave a very clear-cut performance. The Brahms was thunderously performed with an over-energetic pedal marring the first, third and final movements. In fact, it was not until Madame Christie reached the Danseuses de Delphes of Debussy that she allowed the subtleties of pianoforte playing to become evident. In this number she revealed considerable feeling for nuance plus a tone quality which was charming.

Brilliance marked the performance of the pair of final numbers, and the audience demanded additions to the printed program before it would be satisfied, although one listener wished in vain for something which would serve to demonstrate the chromatic glissando which is stressed as an especially desirable feature of the instrument.

G. M. S.

Ralph Dwight Ayer

DRAWINGS and water colors by Ralph Dwight Ayer are on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.

One traces a European itinerary from the subjects illustrated. Included are street scenes and architectural portraits penciled in Viterbo, Orvieto, Capri, Venice, Haarlem and Paris. Mr. Ayer has gone into each subject conscientiously and has taken pains to establish the textural qualities of stone, stucco and tile. Appreciating the stylistic features of architecture he selects views from well chosen angles. The Romanesque seems to be his favorite. Viewing his discerning depictions, we felt a nostalgia for those superb spots in Europe. One appreciates in what fine taste the cathedrals and small churches were built; how well the decoration was subordinated to the firm architectural lines. And age too has added a picturesque stroke in the sagging lines and weather-beaten surfaces. Bridges, fountains, and public squares provide varied subjects.

In aquarelle Mr. Ayer discloses a comparable diligence, but the result does not carry with the warmth and atmospheric verity of the pencil drawings. There is more "color" in the latter, more feeling for nuance. The pigments are bright but harsh.

About Town

At the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue there are camera studies by André Snow. The proximity of this exhibition with the one recently held at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls leaves little more to be said about Mr. Snow's abilities as a photographer. Once again we observe his preference for personal portraiture and his apparent effort to individualize his sitters.

The imminent exhibition of paintings and drawings by Vincent Van Gogh has already been stirring up public interest. This will no doubt be one of the greatest displays of Modern Art held in this city. Certainly it will give us a chance to see firsthand pictures which we have read so much about and studied only in the secondhand approach — color reproduction. The Museum is taking steps to provide many lectures and gallery talks so that those interested may benefit.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

VICTOR McLAGLEN again greets his public at the Paramount and Fenway in a second run of "The Informer," a tense drama of the Irish rebellion. The melodrama is concerned with the Irish rebellion of 1922, and is a screening of Liam O'Flagherty's novel of the same name. McLaglen, the dull-witted giant, an outcast and traitor to his friend, Frankie McPhillip, is in the end forgiven by Frankie's mother. He is ably assisted by Heather Angel, Preston Foster,

Coming to Repertory Theater

Martha Graham

American Dancer, in Her "Frontier," Which Will Be Included in Her Boston Program on Feb. 5

Una O'Connor and Margot Grahame.

The companion picture "Her Master's Voice," starring Edward Everett Horton, is a screening of the stage farce by Clare Kummer. The comedian, in the role of the husband of Peggy Conklin, carries the audience along at a merry pace.

At the RKO Boston, Joe Cook, the stage, screen and radio comedian tops the bill with his acrobatics, music, dancing and harum-scarum antics in his condensed musical revue, "Topsy Turvy." Mr. Cook has not been seen in Boston since his "Hold Your Horses," was shown. His revue might almost be classed as a "one-man" show.

The screen attraction is "We're Only Human," a gangster picture in which Preston Foster plays the role of a policeman who revels in grandstand showmanship. The plot is woven around fights, murders and gunfire. The fearful detective is trapped, shot and forced to spend many remorseful days, during which the girl reporter (Jane Wyatt) rouses him finally to his duty. James Gleason, Arthur Hohl, John Arledge, Jane Darwell and Moroni Olsen are also featured.

Easier to Move Back Than Open Chimney Hole

OXFORD, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Raymond Dilley moved twice yesterday, only to end up at his original home. He moved his household goods to Ripple Brook Farm, but discovered the chimney entrance for the kitchen range had been closed with cement.

Mr. Dilley decided it was easier to move back than to pound a hole in the chimney large enough for the stove-pipe.

Students Invited To Enter Race For Best Peace Poster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 31—A student poster contest to further peace propaganda and to prepare for Anti-War Week was announced at a meeting of the Peace Commission of the New England Student Christian Movement held here at Smith College recently.

Letters of instructions have been sent to New England schools and colleges, explaining purposes and rules of the contest. All institutions have been asked to hold local Peace Poster competitions. Prizes may be awarded, if desired, and the three best posters are to be sent to Smith College.

From posters submitted to the college three will be chosen as prize winners, with awards, of $5, $3 and $2 worth of peace books. Posters will be judged by originality of design, effect as peace propaganda and artistic design.

All students in colleges and secondary schools of New England are eligible for the contest. Posters must reach Miss Eunice Hull, Tyler House, Smith College before Mar. 15

Threatener Sentenced

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Austin Phelps Palmer, retired electrical engineer of Park Avenue, today was sentenced to 90 days in the Federal Detention House for sending threatening letters to President Roosevelt. The maximum penalties which Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson could have imposed were five years' imprisonment and a $1000 fine.

Reardon Dismisses Fifth School Aide; Coates Latest Victim

The fifth education official in Massachusetts to bite the discharge dust was Frederick A. Coates, assistant supervisor in the Division of Vocational Education, who was removed today from his $3300 job by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon.

The series of discharges began with Dr. Payson D. Smith, who was replaced by Mr. Reardon several weeks ago. The other day, Mr. Reardon stated that there would be no more removals for the time being.

Today he was reticent, merely saying:

"The decision was reached early in the week. Other than that I have nothing to say."

No successor has been named for Mr. Coates.

Snow Conditions Ideal for Sports

With excellent snow conditions prevailing throughout New England and eight snow trains scheduled for various points in the area winter sports activities for the coming week end promised to reach the largest proportions ever.

The averagely low temperatures during the week have held the snow virtually unchanged with skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing uniformly good everywhere. Twenty-three sports centers reported snow varying from at least 18 inches to three and four feet in the mountain areas.

The Boston & Maine Railroad will run three snow trains over the week end to New Hampshire and a special from Boston to Ayer, the location of the new huge ski jump.

The Boston and Albany railroad planned to run a train to Adams, Mass., in the Berkshires. The New Haven railroad is operating a week-end snow train out of Pennsylvania Station, New York, to Littleton and Franconia Notch, N. H., on Friday.

Three winter carnivals are being staged in New Hampshire at Durham, Berlin and Lisbon. The Winnepesaukee Ski Club will hold its second annual downhill race on Feb. 2 at Gilford. At Ashby, Mass., the New England Sled Dog Club will hold speed and endurance races.

Whitin Strike End Forecast

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—Strikers who but a week ago held up a shipment of finished goods at the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company announced they would turn to today to load the same bolts of rayon cloth. The gesture was construed by Northbridge folk as an indication the strike is near an end. One thousand Whitin workers walked out Jan. 14, demanding a 10 per cent wage increase and a decreased machine load.

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Truancy Smallest Problem, Attendance Officers Find; Welfare Work Is Emphasized

That terror of the "hookey-playing" schoolboy, the truant officer, has felt the changing hand of the years, and in Boston, at least, has altered almost completely. Like many another feature of the old school system he has lost much of his former methods. No longer does he hide behind trees and dash madly across fields to pull little Johnny out of some secluded swimming hole and pack him off to school with breath-taking threat of punishment to come.

He has been replaced by "supervisors" of the Attendance Department, whose duties have long since transcended the limited ones of his humbler predecessor. To quote the words of Joseph W. Hobbs, chief truant officer for the City of Boston, "the Attendance Department has become a welfare organization as well as a law-enforcing one."

79,606 Investigations

Boston's modern truancy department is composed of 25 men and seven women under the supervision of Mr. Hobbs. That the children of Boston give them plenty to do is attested by the fact that during the 1934-35 school season they made 79,606 investigations. Surprising as it may seem, only 4 per cent of these investigations resulted in showing intentional truancy from school.

One supervisor has the job of checking up on the night trade of minors. From 4 till 11 p. m. each evening he goes into a different section of the city and makes sure that the newsboys and bootblacks have their employment cards and that they are in order. In this work he co-operates with the sales managers of the various Boston newspapers, who give him the names of the drivers of the distributing trucks; these latter being held responsible for giving papers to nonpermissible sellers.

Check of Child Labor

The truancy department has charge of the awarding of employment and education cards, which all working children under 16 years of age who have not completed the sixth grade of school must carry. If no card is carried both employer and employee are liable to prosecution.

Last year there were also investigated 599 "tuition" cases. These comprise attempts on the part of non-residents of the city to attend a Boston school without paying the required tuition fee. Most of these cases occur in the Boston Latin and English High schools, which have long drawn pupils from districts outside the city.

Watch Factories Too

The supervisors must also keep in touch with all factories and workshops, which employed or might employ child labor, to make sure that employment cards cover all minors working there. Nearly a thousand such factories were inspected last year. This was a drop of approximately 300 over the previous year, a trend which Mr. Hobbs said has been in evidence since the beginning of the depression.

The time when the supervisors approach nearest to the old-fashioned truant officer is when they inspect theaters and movie houses. At this time they are on the lookout for members of the "Orpheum Club," an informal organization taking its name from one of Boston's better-known movie theaters, at which young fugitives from school are supposed to gather.

The story is told of a headmaster of one of Boston's leading high schools, who once marched into a Boston movie house and up onto the stage while the lights were turned on. He looked over the crowd of startled patrons and pointed to some half dozen of his pupils and ordered them back to their desks.

Adjustment Aim

Truancy cases are no longer handled as harshly as formerly. The attempt is made to adjust the "hookey-playing" youngster to his studies rather than to force him to follow blindly the path outlined.

Extreme cases, however, are referred to a special court in Roxbury where the judge has had wide experience with chronic offenders.

Last year 414 boys passed through this school in Roxbury, where five separate classes are held. This generally suffices to keep the pupils from further truancy, although last year 12 boys were committed to the Middlesex Training School as impossible truants. Girls seldom cause any serious trouble, only 12 last year being haled into court.

Outside Activities

As a welfare organization the department's activities stretch far beyond merely forcing attendance at school. It co-operates with religious and social societies in the guidance of youthful activities after school. It not only procures aid for indigent families, but even obtained several jobs last year for men and boys out of work. It obtained financial assistance for 200 families and aided three others to move. For 14 others fuel was provided. Distribution of food and thousands of articles of clothing have helped make of this department one of Boston's most active welfare organizations.

Not content with providing for the material welfare of as many children as possible, the attendance department held 756 conferences with welfare societies and charitable bodies and supervised meetings of social agencies in South Boston to discuss juvenile crime. It further sought to promote better co-operation among Boston's many separate welfare groups.

No Favorites in Truancy

Truancy, according to Mr. Hobbs, is not confined to any one age, but extends proportionately throughout all classes from the first grade to the senior year in high school. Nor, says Mr. Hobbs, is truancy confined to the backward students. Many of the keenest minds are found to be among the inveterate truants.

To Mr. Hobbs the problem of truancy arises in the vast majority of cases from resentment against some real or fancied grievance. A sure cure for truancy, stated Mr. Hobbs, is to interest the student in his studies.

Continuation School

A continuation school is also maintained. Here all working boys between the ages of 14 and 16 who have completed the required six grades must go for four hours' study a week. If they lose their jobs they must turn in their employment cards and come here to study for 20 hours a week or return to their own district schools.

The department's last activity is to conduct evening sessions for immigrants and their children. Although there are still 269 illiterate minors enrolled in these sessions, the demand for them is decreasing due to reduction in immigration.

In and About Boston Shops

Judging by the latest fashions now being displayed in our Boston shops, we venture to say that day by day women's clothes are becoming more international in flavor!

* * *

Foreign Influence

Styles are definitely under foreign influence . . . and nearly every model shown us this week

was accompanied by a bit of explanation on the part of the salesgirl, to the effect that it was the Chinese, the Russian, the Spanish, and even the Gypsy influence. Now a few of these models "ring true" in every detail (for instance, one blatantly Spanish number we came across lacked nothing but the castanets!), but, generally speaking, they've been handled so that the clothes suggest . . . rather than define . . . their ancestry. Which of course eliminates that feeling of "Oh, I'm not the type," which one often experiences when viewing clothes which are truly different.

* * *

Hats and Hats

Emphasizing this trend is Coleman's Fashion Shop on Tremont Street; especially in its millinery department on the first floor. To be sure, they have their regular interesting collection of Reproductions of Original Paris Models, and one section which is, at the present time, most appropriately labeled, "Sensible Hats for Those Who Are NOT Going South," but for those who are interested they have tricky little coolie berets with betasseled tops, sailor hats that reflect the Spanish influence, and sailors that are obviously nautical . . . and what a difference there can be in hats; even though they answer to the same name!

* * *

We always think of the Scotch cap which is now being duplicated so often, as being more or less "pour le sport," but Coleman's shows this model in a dressier version. They've had it made up in dark brown felt bound in matching taffeta, with a colorful flower cockade, and a wisp of an eye-veil. Worn at a saucy angle, we presume it could easily create quite a disturbance.

* * *

Hands Up

Rushing by Fredley's Boylston Street Shop (at least that was our intention, but their window display commanded us to stop!) we caught sight of a most attractive costume. We always want to polish up and bring out our best superlatives when we describe Fredley's clothes, for they do have the best-looking things . . . and this outfit was no exception. The dress itself was simply fashioned . . . of navy sheer crepe, relieved by what appeared to be a vestee of light blue. Over this was a Russian tunic, buttons from top to bottom, and the flare was accentuated by a band of azure fox . . . at least four inches wide. It's one of those costumes that, once seen, you try on, and usually buy!

* * *

Bengaline Boleros

We really can't think of an easier, more successful way of acquiring that desirable, broad-shouldered, slim-waisted, long-limbed look, than by wearing one of the dinner suits now being featured by Chandler & Co. Earlier in the week they had a particularly attractive window display of several of these models, and they were certainly well received. Designed for the purpose of complementing your escort's dinner jacket, they will undoubtedly compliment you, as well. They invariably consist of a piqué or bengaline bolero jacket and matching shirt or vest front, worn over a crepe evening gown (the skirt of which sometimes boasts of an interesting slit) and the bolero may be cut like an Eton jacket, a Toreador jacket, or a man's mess jacket . . . as you prefer. They have already "caught on" and found their place in milady's wardrobe. They're quite youthful, yet they carry with them a certain amount of dignity.

* * *

Dinner Tailleur

Decidedly sophisticated is "The Dinner Tailleur" . . . and equally as important is the price, only $16.75! . . . also found at Chandler's. This suit is made of heavy black bengaline. The hip-length jacket is nipped in at the waist, while the puff shoulder treatment is reminiscent of the Gay Nineties (or at least so we've heard!). The lace evening shirt . . . which is actually attached to the skirt so that once the jacket is removed you have a sleeveless dinner dress, has a turn-over collar, a small black bow tie, and tiny, mother-of-pearl stud buttons.

* * *

We were a bit hazy regarding its origin, and were about to ask if it was perhaps the result of the impeccable Fred Astaire's "Top Hat" influence, when we were casually informed that it was but one more phase of the new "Women After Men" movement. All of which amazed, as well as amused us, for, while we recognized the costume itself as being new, we really hadn't realized that there was anything so very new in that particular movement . . . in fact, we were under the impression that it was as old as fashion itself! J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Boston Lends a Helping Hand

By a Staff Artist

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Features Appear in Boldface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Matthay's gypsy orchestra..	"Congress Speaks": current	Recorded popular music.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Breen and De Rose; soloist	affairs discussions.....	Onslow's basball school.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 "The Singing Lady": sketch	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Jack Armstrong": drama....	Melodies: recorded music.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Kahakalau's Hawaiian music.	Nature News.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; "Supper Show"; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service.....	"Buck Rogers": sketch.....
6:15 Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie: sketch	News; Community Federation.	Radio Rendezvous: interview.	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; soloist; sport briefs...	Recordings; Lee Gordon's Or.	Winter's Wonderland: reports	Report; 'Blue Flames,' quartet
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.....	New Hampshire Sports forecast	on N. E. snow conditions....	Kaltenborn Edits the News....
7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.....	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama....	Yankee News Service.....
7:15 "Capt. Tim's Stories".....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch...	After Dinner Revue: soloist ..	Man": soloists; orchestra...	"Musical Capers": recording..
7:45 "Old Man Winter".....	Musical Moments: recording..	Boake Carter, news comment	Hod Williams's Orchestra....
8:00 Irene Rich; sketch.....	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Walter Woolf; Jane Froman;	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
8:15 Wendell Hall, uke and songs	male quartet; piano duo;	chorus; popular orchestra...	Francis J. Cronin at the organ
8:30 Prom: Red Nichols and his	Rosario Bourdon's concert	"Broadway Varieties": Oscar	"Chemistry of Today": talk..
8:45 orchestra; James Melton....	orchestra	Shaw; soloists; orchestra...	"Evening in Seville": record'g
9:00 Al Pearce and his Gang:	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn;	Hollywood Hotl: sketch, "Sut-	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
9:15 Harry Sosniks' Orchestra..	Bernice Claire; orchestra...	ter's Gold," with Edwin Ar-	Saving Golf Strokes.....
9:30 Fred Waring's Pennsylva-	Court of Human Relations:	nold, Lee Tracy and Binnie	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra....
9:45 nians; T. Waring; Lanes..	dramatic sketch.....	Barnes; Dick Powell; orch.	Yankee News Service.....
10:00 Address, Robert T. Bushnell,	"The First Nighter": "Three	Richard Himber and his orch-	String Sinfonia, Alfred Wal-
10:15 from Lawrence.....	Who Loved," sketch.....	estra; Rudy Vallee.....	lenstein, conducting....
10:30 "The Other Americas":	NBC Music Guild: American	Dramatizations of the news..	"Jazz Nocturne": Helene
10:45 speakers; Litlau's Orchestra	Society Ancient Instruments	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	Daniels; quartet; orchestra
11:00 Reports; news; musicale....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Mal Hallet and his dance
11:15 Kay Fayre, songs.....	Sports; Joe Cook and soloist..	Meyer Davis's Orchestra....	orchestra .....
11:30 Emil Coleman and his dance	Little Jack Little's Orchestra.	Jan Garber's Orchestra.....	Isham Jones and his dance
11:45 orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Anson Weeks's Orchestra.....	orchestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic Society Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: 4-H Clubs' program.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ-WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in Bizet's "Carmen"; Louis Hasselman, conductor.
6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; soloists; players; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Band Concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor; Indian legend.
7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Choir.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Herbert's "Rose of Algeria," with Helen Jepson and James Melton.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; Hoff's Orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropulos, guest conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce.
9:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Extravagance in Government," Representative Bertrand H. Snell.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Jolson; May Robson; Mike Riley and Ed Farley; comedy; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Millrose Games Track Meet.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., New York.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet.
10:35 WNAC (WABC), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloist.
12:45 WNAC (WABC), News Commentary from London.
2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Leslie Howard's Matinee: "The Guardsmen."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Magic Key: Marian Anderson; Morton Downey; Jack Hylton's Orchestra; relay from Switzerland; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Recordings of Saint-Saëns's "Carnival of the Animals" and Stravinsky's "Firebird" Suite.
3:00 WAAB (WABC), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; program commentator; Roberts Casadesus, pianist.
3:30 WEEI (WEAF), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Sunday Evening Hour: Lucrezia Bori, soprano; chorus; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ray Noble; Donald Novis; Pamona; quartet; other soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Richard Bonelli; Mishel Piastro.

Church Service Radiocast

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mother Church Shortwave Radiocasts

10:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Saving Connecticut River Fish Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 31—The fish of the Connecticut River, famous years ago for its salmon and shad, will have their rights restored if the Legislature acts favorably upon a bill now being prepared by Representative Edwin L. Olander of this city.

Some 15 years ago the Holyoke Water Power Company was relieved by law of the responsibility of maintaining a fish way, or ladder, through the big Holyoke dam. Representative Olander asks repeal of this law and restoration of right of way to the fish.

An extensive clean-up campaign is being conducted along the Connecticut River and the reopening of fishways through its dams will help in the return of its once teeming fish population.

R. I. Cities Named for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31—This city and Westerly have been selected as the Rhode Island communities in which a study of consumer purchases will be conducted as part of a nation-wide survey, it was announced here by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

History Is Combined Into One World Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—Ancient, medieval and modern history have been combined here into one course, called world history, Superintendent of Schools L. A. Merritt noted in his annual report recently.

A course in general mathematics, including the more practical uses of algebra and geometry, also has been introduced into the school system. Algebra and geometry as such are now elective courses.

Harvard Foreign Roll Large

The largest group of foreign students to attend Harvard in recent years is now enrolled in the University, it was announced today. A total of 207 students from 46 foreign countries and United States possessions are at Harvard. Last year there were 170 students from 35 foreign countries and United States possessionsfl

Progress Noted at Hillside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARLBORO, Mass., Jan. 31—Much progress during the past year and a "healthy" financial condition for the present was noted by trustees of the Hillside School at their annual meeting held here recently. The survey of school activities also revealed an increase in enrollment, bringing total number of boys to 75.

Publicity Photographs Exhibited at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 31—An exhibit of advertising photographs produced by leading American photographers is now being featured here in the Lyon Building of Babson Institute. Displays include enlargements of miniature camera photographs and examples of outstanding color photography.

Among artists represented are Edward Steichen, Paul Hesse, and Holmes Metee. The exhibit is open to advertisers, photographic enthusiasts and the general public daily from 8 to 5, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Waterbury—Fridays, Feb. 7 and 21, 8 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Community Chest Campaign Passes Halfway Mark

The Boston Community Chest drive for $3,750,000 glided past the halfway mark today, campaign officials reported. The noon announcement set the contributions at $1,967,000.

For the fifth day in the annual drive for relief funds, the showing to date was considered remarkably good. Last year, for the corresponding period, contributions had reached only about $500,000. If the early enthusiasm continues up to the end of the drive, Feb. 10, the fund will be heavily oversubscribed, according to the chest campaigners.

The fund was swelled by large subscriptions today from federal employees, the United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refining Company. No previous drive has made so much progress as the current one, it was said. This is due, it is believed, to the greater ability of the small salaried worker to contribute.

The real test lies ahead, however. Veteran campaigners quote from experience that the high-pitch enthusiasm under which relief drives are launched is not easy to maintain. That is the chief reason for the short campaign. Realizing the time is short, it was expected that contributions would roll in more heavily than usual at the outset. The test is to maintain them.

First reports of subscriptions from employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company amounted to $22,000 today. From the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the contributions totaled $15,000.

Course in Philately Opens in University Extension Service

New thoughts for stamp collectors flew thick and fast in Harvard University's Sever Hall last night as Haughton Sanguinetti, author and stamp editor, inaugurated what was said to be the first course on educational philately ever given in the United States.

In his lecture, "Directing a Collection to a Goal," Mr. Sanguinetti pointed out that proper display of any collection, stamps specially, requires as careful planning as a museum exhibit. He showed how both collections could be divided into exhibits relating to countries, periods and particular displays covering growth of civilization, inventions and accomplishments.

Emphasizing the value of stamp collecting, Mr. Sanguinetti spoke of its use in institutions and schools. Teachers find it helpful in study of history, geography and social sciences, he said. More than that, he added, it keeps one abreast of current events, and in view of the fact that stamps are among the finest examples of the engraver's art, with subjects often designed by famous artists, it sharpens one's appreciation of fine printing and engraving.

In this country alone, according to the stamp expert, there are more than 6,000,000 philatelists, with many more devotees in every civilized country in the world.

This lecture was the first in a series of eight to be given by Mr. Sanguinetti on Thursday evenings in Sever Hall. The course is under direction and auspices of the University Extension division of the State.

More Liquor Licenses In Holyoke Are Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 31—Mayor William P. Yoerg has emphatically expressed his opposition to the granting of additional beer and wine licenses in Holyoke and as a result the city license commission has indefinitely tabled applications now pending.

Mayor Yoerg conferred with the pastors of the parishes in which the licenses were proposed and announced he felt their wishes should be respected.

One Man Dislikes Union Official And 210 Go on Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLBURY, Mass., Jan. 31—The United Textile Workers of America reports the settlement of one of the most unusual strikes in the history of the organization.

The discussion involved 211 workers of the Felter Manufacturing Company here, 210 of whom were on strike for a week and one who had been working. The latter refused to join the union and as a result the 210 others walked out of the plant. The management adopted a hands-off policy.

For six days the lone worker refused to change his decision despite the efforts of relatives and friends and even his parish priest. In the meantime the striking workers picketed the plant.

The line worker maintained his silence as to the reasons for his refusal to join the union for six days, but Tuesday night he spoke. "I'll join the union if the president resigns," he told the government conciliators.

The strike committee was hurriedly called into session, the union leaders were reached in Providence and a conference arranged with the mill officials for this afternoon.

The president said he would resign and the strike was over.

Harvard Herbarium Adds Nearly 30,000 Specimens to Group

Gray Herbarium, rated as one of the world's seven leading herbaria, added nearly 30,000 specimens of plants to its collections last year, according to the annual report of Prof. Merritt L. Fernald, curator.

These additions bring the total number of plants "on file" to approximately 900,000, representing the flora of the entire world. The only comparable American herbarium is in the New York Botanical Garden, and the other five outstanding collections of the world are in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Great Britain.

The Harvard collection is considered the most authoritative in the world in plants of the United States and South America. It was founded in 1864 by Prof. Asa Gray, pioneer American botanist, who gave his private collection of more than 200,000 specimens to Harvard.

Among shipments received throughout the year were 3000 plants from the Upper Great Lakes Region collected by Arthur S. Pease, professor of Latin; 870 species from Texas; 600 Hawaiian plants, and several hundred other donations by botanists throughout America. A shipment of particular interest consisted of 260 plants of the Belgian Congo, collected by Joseph C. Bequaert, professor of entomology. Other gifts included plants from Costa Rica, Union of South Africa, Balearic Islands, and South America.

Under Professor Fernald's direction, Harvard botanists have been collecting intensively in the Virginia coastal region for the past three summers, obtaining approximately 10,000 specimens.

Florida College Third

Florida State College for Women is the third largest woman's college in the United States, Hunter College, New York City, is first.

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Some stores make New York their fashion book. Others, in addition, "do" the Paris Openings. A very few, like Filene's, make the wide world their inspiration. Now, we could write a "who's who" and "where to" of Filene scouts. Paris Openings are about to start—our Miss Kelley is there! A Filene ski expert is off for the Tyrol! Two Filene buyers are doing California! One is checking up on Florida! Watch—listen—as they return for a season of inspirational, cosmopolitan fashions—typically Filene!

PARIS
Ready for "the Openings" which start February 3rd—
is our Miss Kelley with her authentic knowledge of more than a score of such openings. She never rushes into print just to be first, but always brings home the bacon. Watch her!

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Listed Stock Quotations

New Highs for Many Stocks, as Steels, Utilities, Rails Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Push Forward Actively On Broad Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Outstanding strong spots developed in today's stock market and gains of fractions to 2 or more points were scattered over a broad front.

Motors, steels, rails, utilities, oils and specialties were in the van of the forward push. A number of new highs for the past several years were recorded.

Many Generous Advances

Conspicuous advances were held by Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Allegheny Corp., Consolidated Gas, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, U. S. Pipe, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Continental Can, American Can, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Johns-Manville, Collins & Aikman, Warner Bros. and Douglas Aircraft.

The mines were easier and American Telephone about unchanged.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Commodities, generally, ignored the improvement in equities. Cotton was backward and grains relatively narrow. Bonds were a trifle mixed. Foreign exchanges were quiet.

Notwithstanding this week's production of automobiles was slightly under the aggregate for the previous period, it was ahead of the corresponding week last year, and motor makers saw hopes of a satisfactory spring pickup in output and sales.

Bond Prices Mixed

Although United States Treasury issues shifted a little lower on the bond market today, corporate loans were mixed.

In the government list selling was confined principally to Treasury 3s, 2¾s and 2¼s, all of which gave ground moderately. Liquidation in this group was attributed in banking circles to the recent reappearance of inflation talk in Wall Street.

Various low yield corporate obligations, on the other hand, had a steady tone with such issues as American Rolling Mill 4½s, American Telephone 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s moving forward for limited gains.

The selling in medium and low priced rail loans carried over from Thursday in spite of the continued favorable showing of December net operating income of class 1 systems. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific General 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s were among bonds which felt liquidation.

Investment circles said sentiment was confused owing to cross currents of opinion converging on such questions as international currency stabilization, the budget, and raising of funds with which to pay the soldiers' bonus.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was quiet on the Stock Exchange today. Investment isues and oil shares were supported and prices advanced. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Prices were strong on the Bourse today as financial circles viewed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet as certain. International issues advanced, while rentes were fractionally higher. The closing tone was firm

Berlin: Irregularity and quietness prevailed at the opening of the Boerse today. Buying orders later stimulated trading. The closing was sustained.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 31, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20b	Alles & Fisher	2	2	2	1⅞
	Alles & Fisher pf	5	5	5	
8.75	Bos & Albany	137¾	137½	137¾	136½
5.00	Boston Elevated	68½	68	68½	68½
..	Bos & Me A St	12¼	12¼	12¼	11¾
..	Bos & Me M St	17	17	17	15
..	Bos & Me C St	14½	14½	14½	13¾
..	Bos & Me D 1st	20	20	20	20
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7⅛
.15c	Fas Gas & Fuel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	* 65¾	65	65¾	64½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	77½	77½	77½	79
..	Eastern S S	37½	37	37½	37½
	East Mass R ad	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
	Eastern S S	10½	10½	10½	10¾
8.00	First Nat Stores	160½	159½	160½	160¼
	First Nat Stores	46½	45¾	46½	45¾
1.75b	General Capit	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
	Maine Cent	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
	Mass Mtl Assn	.25	.25	.25	.25
	Mergenthaler	47	47	47	47
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121½	122	122½	123
	Nor Butte	48c	45c	48c	42c
7.00	Old Colony R R	64	63¼	64	62½
.25	Old Dominion	59c	59c	59c	64c
	Quincy Mining	75c	75c	75c	80c
.20	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
4.00	Torrington	95¾	95	95½	95½
	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
	Utah M & T	65c	59c	65c	55c
4.50a	United Shoe M	89⅞	89¼	89⅞	89¾
1.50	United Sh M pf	39½	39	39½	39¾
1.00	United Tw Drill	25	25⅛	26	24
	Warren Bros	6¾	6½	6½	6⅞

a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. e—optional, cash or stock.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Am Hide & Leather 6% pf new	75c	Q	Mar 30	Mar 20

Increased

Fuller Brush A	12½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Green Bay & Western R R 85 A			Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Do deb A $50 A			Feb 20	Feb. 10

Accumulated

Am Metals 6% pf	$4		Mar 2	Feb. 20
Crown Willamette Paper 1st pf	$1	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Youngstown Sheet & Tube pf	$1.37½ Regular		Apr. 1	Mar 21
Affiliated Products	5c	M	Mar 1	Feb. 14
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Mar 2	Feb. 14
Artloom 7% pf	$1.75	..	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Atlas $3 pf A	75c	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 15
Westvaco Chl Pr	10c	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 15

Cotton Market Weak

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Cotton weakened today under near month liquidation and scattered selling attributed to relatively easy Liverpool cables and reports from Washington pointing to the gradual liquidation of the government 12-cent loan option. March was relatively weak, selling off to 11.16 during the middle of the morning on 21 points net lower while October at 10.26, showed a net loss of 11 points.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet.

	High	Low	Last
May	103.7	103.7	103.5b
October	103.2	103.2	103.2b

b—Bid

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.35	—.10
June	11.83	11.75	11.65	11.65	—.11
September	12.04	12.04	11.95	12.00	—.10

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.31	Last Jan.30
70	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛
32⅜	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12¼
35¼	33⅞	*2	Adams Millis	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
35	22½	.60	Addressograph	24¼	24	24	24½
21⅜	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8½	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	3f	Air Reduction	189	189	189	190
3½	2	..	Airway Elec App	3¼	3	3½	3⅛
17⅝	15½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	16½	15⅝	16⅝	16
38	27½	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	44½	38	42⅞	37½
3⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞
25¾	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	28¼	24½	27½	25
24½	13½	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	27½	24¾	27½	24½
25	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	27½	24¾	27½	24½
37	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37½	35⅛	37¼	35⅝
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26½
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	165½	163¾	165	163¾
124	120⅜	7	Al Ch pf 120 25-32	120 25-32	130 25-32	120 25-32	120 25-32
7¾	6⅞	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
41¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	41½	40	41	40¾
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22½	22	22	22½
72¼	69½	5	Allied Stores pf	70	69	70	69½
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	5¼	5	5	5
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	44½	44½	44½	46
87	75	2	Amerada	83¼	82	83¼	83
57¾	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¾
47⅜	43	.25b	Am Bank Note	46½	45	46½	45¼
19¼	16¼	3b	Am Crystal Sug	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
94	89½	6	Am Cryst Sug 1st pf	91	91	91	91¼
50⅝	42½	1f	Am Brake S&F	47½	47½	47½	47½
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	132	132	132	
134½	119⅞	4f	Am Can	124	120	123¾	120¼
33½	32⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	33⅞	32¾	33¾	32⅝
66½	62	..	Am Car & F pf	63	62¾	63	63
40¾	31	..	Am Chain	39½	38⅞	39	39¼
91¾	88	3	Am Chicle	91¼	91¼	91¼	89⅞
13	8½	..	Am Colortype	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
30⅜	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	28	27	28	27¼
2⅜	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
13	9¾	..	Am European	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
9½	7	..	Am & For Pow	9	8¾	9	8¾
41¼	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39⅞	39	39⅞	40
37½	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	36½
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	17	16	16½	16¾
14¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	14½	13¼	13¼	14¼
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
46	38½	..	Am Hide & L pf	43⅜	43	43	43½
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	37¼
4½	3	..	Am Ice	4	4	4	3⅞
24	19	2	Am Ice pf	21½	21¼	21½	21
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
28¾	25½	..	Am Locomotive	27¾	26¼	27¾	26½
83	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	84	83¾	84	82½
12¼	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	11
35⅞	27⅞	..	Am Metal	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33¾
29⅞	27	.80	Am Mach & Fy	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	27⅜
10½	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	10¾	10	10¾	10⅛
46	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	44¾	43¼	43⅝	44
55⅛	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	54¾	53	53¼	54
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	23½	22⅞	23⅜	23¼
32⅞	29¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	32¼	31⅜	32¼	31½
26¼	20¾	..	Am Seating	23½	23	23¼	23½
64¾	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	64¾	63	64¾	64¾
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104¾	104¼	104¾	104½
73¼	69⅞	3f	Am Snuff	71¾	71½	71¾	71⅞
100¼	56½	5	Am Tobacco	100¾	100	100¾	99½
102½	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	102½	101¾	102¼	101¾
27¼	23¾	4	Am Steel Fdries	28½	27¼	27⅞	26¾
140½	137	6	Am Tobacco pf	138½	138½	138⅜	138½
36	33⅞	2f	Am Stores	35½	35¼	35½	35½
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	57½	56⅞	56¾	57½
162	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	162	160	161¾	161
8½	7	..	Ab Type Fdrs (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
35	30	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	33	32	32	32
26⅜	23⅝	1	Am Sum Tob	25	25	25	25
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	23¼	22⅝	23½	22⅝
100	92⅜	6	Am Wat 1pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	
11⅛	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	11⅜	10¼	11¼	10⅝
69¾	62½	..	Am Woolen pf	70½	67½	69¾	67
1⅞	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
10	7⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8¾
4⅞	4⅜	..	Am Znc Lead&S	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
31	28	..	Anaconda Cop	30¼	29⅜	30¼	30½
40	35	..	Anaconda Wre	37½	37½	37½	37¼
70½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	21	18½	21	18½
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	110	109	110	111
50	45	1f	Archer Daniels	45½	45	45	45
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108	107¾	107¾	
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
84	66¼	6	Armo Ill pr pf	81¾	81	81¼	80¾
8⅜	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	8¾	7⅞	8¾	7¾
11	8⅛	..	Artloom Corp	10¼	10	10¼	10
52½	47⅜	1f	Armstrong Corp	51½	50¼	50¾	51⅝
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
46½	46	1e	Asso Oil	49	49	49	
73¼	57	2e	Atchison T&SF	74¾	72	74½	72⅜
100	90¾	5	Atchison pf	99¾	99½	99¾	99
32¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	31¾	30⅛	30⅝	30¼
15½	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14¼	14	14	13¾
18	14½	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	17	17	17	17
31⅜	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	30⅞	29⅞	30¾	29⅞
59	48	2	Atlas Powder	59	59	59	59
115	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	115½	115	115	114½
29	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¼
44¾	40¼	..	Auburn Auto	43½	42¼	43	41½
10⅛	8½	..	Austin Nichols	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	43¼	43⅛	43¼	43½
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6⅜	6¼	6½	6½
5½	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
42½	37¾	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	43¼	40½	42⅛	40½
18⅞	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17⅜	18¼	17¾
25½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24⅝	23¾	24½	23¾
45½	41¾	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44⅞	44¾	44¾	45
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16½	16	16½	16¾
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	88	88	88	88
70	63½	1	Bayuk Cig	65¼	64¼	65¼	64½
8¾	7¼	.60f	Barnsdall A	17½	16¾	17¼	17
114¾	111½	7	Bayuk Cig pf	113½	112	112	
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	18½
90½	89	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	
14¼	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜
30⅜	27¼	.25e	Bendix Aviation	27⅝	27	27⅝	27¼
23½	20	1½f	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅝
54⅝	49⅜		Bethlehem Steel	52⅞	50¾	52¾	54¼
132½	120¼	13f	Beth Steel pf	129	129	129	128¼
32	23	1b	Bigelow Sanford	33	33	33	32
17½	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅝
113	109½	7	Bloomingdale pf	111	111	111	111
26½	20⅞		Boeing Airplane	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅝
58¼	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	58⅜	57½	58	57½
96	94	4f	Bon Ami A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¾
46	39⅝	2f	Bon Ami B	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
27⅝	25¾	1.60	Borden	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	27⅝
70⅜	64	2	Borg Warner	70¼	69	69½	69
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	11¼	11⅛	11¼	10½
3⅛	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
54⅛	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅞	53¼	53¾	53¼
17⅜	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅛	16¾	17	16¾
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51	51	51	51¼
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Main T	43⅞	43½	43½	43¾
99⅛	98¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	99
8¾	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	6	6	6	6
39	33½	.75d	Brooklyn Q pf	37	36¼	36¼	36½
56⅜	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56½	55¼	56⅜	55⅝
10⅝	8¾	..	Brunswick Balke	9¾	9	9¾	8⅞
12½	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	12⅛	11¾	12¼	11⅞
19½	17⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18½	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
110½	102¼	1m	Bucyrus E pf	109½	109½	109½	110½
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11	10½	10⅞	10⅝
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅝
29	22¾	..	Bullard	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	28
13⅜	11½	..	Bulova Watch	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅝
1⅞	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1½	1⅜	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1½	1⅜	..	..
9	8¼	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	9	8¼	9	..
28⅛	25⅝	.60f	Burroughs Add	27⅜	27	27⅜	26⅞
5⅝	2½	..	Rush Term (h)	5	4⅞	5	5⅛
4½	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
1	..	..	Butterick (h)	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
93¼	19⅞	..	Byers pf	69	68	68	68
37⅜	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	35
1¼	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1	1¼	1
7⅛	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
333⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	32⅜	31½	31⅜	31⅞
16½	14½	1	Canada Dry	15⅜	15	15¼	15
55	54	..	Canada South'n	57½	57½	57½	
12⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅜
43½	39¾	2	Cannon Mills	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
17	16¼	1	Capital Admin	17	16¼	17	16¼
48½	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48	48	48	48
8⅝	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
110½	92½		Case Thresh pf	126	126	126	126
64	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	63	62½	63	63¼
32¼	28⅛	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28¾	29	28¼
28⅝	19¼	..	Celotex Co n	28⅜	27	28⅜	27⅞
59	58	..	Celanese Co pf n	71	71	71	71
29	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	25½	24½	25	24½
52½	47	..	Central RR of NJ	52¾	49	52¾	49½
9¼	8⅝	..	Century Ribbon	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53⅞	51⅜	53½	52¼
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
89½	82	..	Certain-Teed pf	81	81	81	81
68½	59	3	ChesapeakeCorp	70½	68	70½	68½
58½	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	58⅛	57¼	58⅛	57⅞
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
2¾	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
7⅜	4	..	Chi Gt W pf (h)	7⅝	7	7⅛	7¼
10	7	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	12	11	11	10
31⅜	28¼	1f	Chi Mail Order	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29
2½	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5	3	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4½
4¼	3½	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4¾	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
10¼	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¼	9¼	10¼	9¼
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅝	17	17	17¼
53⅝	52	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	51½	51½	
2⅞	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&A 6% (h)	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
8	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
30¼	28⅜	2	Chickasha Cot O	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28½
13⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9⅞
25	.25e	..	Chile Copper	29½	29½	29½	29¾
99½	95½	3	Chrysler	94½	90¼	94	89⅞
16⅜	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
87½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
26⅝	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	27	25	26½	24½
45⅝	41½	1f	Clev Gr Br Co	42¼	41½	42¼	41⅝
63	53	1	Cluett Peabody	63½	62¾	63½	62¼
126½	124	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	126½	125	126½	
91	85½	2	Coca Cola	85¾	84	85¾	85½
20½	18¾	.50	Colgate Palm-P	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
46¾	45¼	.50e	Collins & Aikman	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	48½
15	8¼	..	Colonial Beacon Oil	14	14	14	14½
8⅛	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7⅞	6⅜	7⅝	6¾
48	31½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	43	36	42½	37½
29½	21½	..	Colo & Southern	28	27½	27⅞	28½
26¾	19½	..	Colo & So 1pf	26	25	26	25¾
22	19	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	20	20	
16	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16½	15⅝	16½	15⅜
97	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	95	95	95	95
45½	41	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	43½	42	42¾	43½
101	94	4f	Columbian vtc n	108	104½	107⅝	104½
51¼	48	2¾*	Columbia P pf	49¾	49½	49¾	50
49	44	2½	Comm Credit	49¼	48⅛	49¼	48
64¾	55	3f	Comm Inv Tr	64	63½	63½	64
111¾	110⅝	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	112½	112½	112½	
99¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	99½
22⅞	20⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20¾
4½	2⅞	..	Comwith & So	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
74	69	3	Comwith&S 6pf	74½	73½	74	73½
44½	41¾	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41⅞	41½	41⅞	47½
20	17¾	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18	18	18	18¾
6½	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
19½	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18½	18¼	18⅝	18¼
13¾	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	12¼	11¾	12⅛	12
34⅜	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	36¼	34⅜	36⅛	34⅜
107	102	8	Consol Gas pf	106	106	106	106
5⅜	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14⅞	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14
10¼	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	20½	19⅝	20½	19⅜
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	73½	73	73½	74
16⅞	10¾	..	Cont Baking A	14¼	12¾	13½	14
2½	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	1⅞	2	2
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	70¼	69	69	70¼
87½	73½	3	Cont Can	78½	73¾	77¾	74½
20	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fiber	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
44½	41⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	44	43½	43¾	43⅝
			Cont Motors	3½	3	3⅛	3
38	33¾	1	Cont Oil	36⅞	36	36¾	36⅝
78	67	7	Cons Cig pf	76	76	76	76
69	64⅛	3	Corn Exchange	64¼	64	64¾	64½
73¾	68½	3	Corn Products	71⅝	70¾	70¾	71
165	162	7	Corn Prod pf	165	165	165	
6⅞	6	..	Coty	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
37⅛	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	18⅜	17⅞	18	17¾
54¼	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	51⅜	50⅝	51¾	50½
10¼	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9¼	9½	9

Business and Industry

New Reserve Appointees Task Is Managing Nation's Money

Commerce and Finance

Freight Pickup Plan Seen Halting Heavy Rail Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 — Improvements in railroad freight business, upon which executives are counting in large part for the rescue of the the railroads from their collective annual losses, are expected to result from the adoption this month of the general pickup and delivery plan which has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Indeed this door-to-door plan, by eliminating cartage costs to the shipper on less-than-carload lots, amounts to a reduction in railroad shipping rates, and may therefore be expected to ease distribution and so stimulate business generally. For it means reduced cost on long hauls as well as on the short ones where the trucks now have the advantage, and any reduction in shipping costs might conceivably result indirectly in lower prices and thereby enable more people to buy.

Eastern Lines Adopt Plan

Railroads serving shippers in 30 western, midwestern and southern states have put the plan into effect, and the eastern trunk lines have announced their decision to launch it on April 1. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has had a limited version of the plan in effect for about two years, has announced that it will broaden the service to include long-distance hauls on April 1 also.

Establishment of door-to-door railroad freight service similar to that offered by truck companies is an innovation considered of the utmost importance by railroad people.

Streamlined passenger trains have dramatized for the public the struggle of the roads to increase their passenger business, but railroad men with their eyes on deficits are even more concerned about filling freight cars and adding more cars to their freight trains. Railroad prosperity is measured in carloadings.

So the expectation that this new plan will increase the freight business is cheering not only to the railroads but to shippers and many others who believe it to be for the good of the country to see the railroads return to a paying basis. Truck line company operators naturally are opposed to the plan. They say that it is unfair competition, that the railroads cannot offer the service without losing money. They are reported to be asking for a hearing from the Interstate Commerce Commission in the hope they can get that body's decision reversed. However, should the hearing be granted, the trucking interests will have to prove their case in the face of opposition not only from the railroads but from the organized shippers.

System Not Untried

The new system is not an untried one. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been studying it and experimenting with it for five years. For the last two years it has offered collection and delivery service throughout its systems for 260 miles or less, without charge. Beyond that distance it set up a graduated scale of charges.

These experiments, even in this limited application of the plan, proved highly successful, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania officials. They found it "a substantial traffic builder," they said.

A spokesman for the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations said he expected the first quarter of 1936 to show a 10 to 14 per cent improvement over the corresponding quarter last year. The new plan would play a part in this, he thought, although a general improvement in the railroad business has been in evidence for some time.

Atlas Corporation

Dividend No. 26 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75¢ per share for the quarter ending February 29, 1936, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable March 2, 1936, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on February 15, 1936.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer.*

January 30, 1936.

The World's Business

The New Supreme Court on Money—Mr. Roosevelt's Selections—The Job They Have to Do

By H. B. E.

THAT Senator Carter Glass should have approved in advance the new appointees to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System is, I think, a testimony to their independence either of the political party in power—in so far as they can reasonably stay politically independent—or of the maney changers in Wall Street.

* * *

Senator Glass has constituted himself a watchdog of the Reserve System. To a great extent he was its architect. In the last Congress he fought a great fight to save the System as revised by the Banking Act of 1935 from degenerating into a creature of the Treasury. For that purpose he insisted on excluding from the new board the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who sat ex officio on the old board. Aloofness from Wall Street is as necessary as aloofness from the Executive. The way to encourage this kind of independence is to make the jobs worthwhile. So the salary is $15,000, instead of the old $12,000, with, I believe, handsome pensions at the end of an extended term of office. The whole idea was to make the new board a Supreme Court of Money.

But legislation in itself does not guarantee independence. Hence those who are jealous for the independence of the Reserve System had been waiting for the announcement of the new appointees with some concern. The omens had not been favorable. For some time back much criticism has been directed at Washington for its adhesion to the spoils system in high office. A political appointment last year to the Reserve Bank at Philadelphia seemed to foreshadow political appointments in the Federal Reserve Board itself. A good deal of pressure must have been brought to bear on the White House to make partisan selections. Nevertheless, looking over the list of the six nominees—a seventh place is to be filled later—one must give the President credit for doing his best within the limitations imposed upon him by the Act. The new board is composed of men with experience and background.

It is certainly not the best board that could have been found for the highly responsible task which the Act entrusts to it. None of the members outside Mr. Eccles himself (who is the new chairman as he was the old governor) is known in central banking circles. None would probably be the choice of a board of economists. But Mr. Roosevelt was severely handicapped by the terms of an Act which called upon him to spread his choices over different Reserve districts. Not only so; he had to make the board representative of financial, agricultural, industrial, commercial interests, and geographical sections. To find the best men for the job and at the same time make the appointments fit the requirements of the law was a vain search.

* * *

The new appointees are called upon to be central bankers. This kind of banking is altogether different from commercial banking. As we said recently, a commercial banker is a merchandiser of money. A central banker, however, has the job of managing the entire nation's money. Money in this sense means bank deposits, which represent 90 per cent of all the money in use, the proportion employed in check payments.

Some students of the monetary problem say that an element like money cannot be managed. Some say that it is like managing a wife. Others use the analogy of quicksilver. I have given the pros and cons of the debate before. The fact remains that to seven men are given precisely this task of national money management. For this purpose the law gives them innumerable tools to work with—control over the rate, or cost, of money, power of injecting money into the money system and withdrawing it, supervision over the policies of commercial banks, etc.

Even these seven men are not money dictators as long as the Treasury continues itself to act like a central bank. This is what it virtually is. The Treasury, like the Reserve System, can influence the cost and the availability of money through its financing arrangements and its huge Stabilization Fund. And there is the RFC and the FDIC. These agencies round out the Government's controls—and they are dominant controls—by the say they have in commercial bank policies. Possibly, however, we are justified in regarding such powers as temporary. The real permanent seat of authority is supposedly invested in the new board of the Federal Reserve System without the present competition afforded by government agencies.

* * *

The phrase "managing money" does not mean anything till we know to what end the nation's money shall be managed. Under Mr. Eccles the object at present is undoubtedly to use all the many devices available to the board in the promotion of economic recovery. Right now these devices are all at work. Money has been made uniquely plentiful and uniquely cheap to business borrowers. The Federal Reserve System, which used to come in contact with the public only through the commercial banks, has gone so far as to lend direct to the business public.

Consequently we may hazard the money managers will keep their feet, as their predecessors have done, on the accelerator. When will they take them off? When must they shift their feet to the brake? And what will cause them to do so? Presumably when they see recovery turning into inflation—that is, when prices are going up faster than production. It is in this shift of management that managers will have need to invoke a genius unassociated with mere *expertise*. They will have need for wisdom. Wisdom is, indeed, the *sine qua non* of central banking. Even if there were textbooks, which there are not, even if there was an accepted body of doctrine, which there isn't; nevertheless wisdom would remain the ultimate requirement of money management. For people, not machines, respond to these accelerators, these brakes. And they have a habit of not behaving like machines. Like Canute, the central bankers may say "So far shall you go, and no further," but, if optimism is present, the line will be overrun. They may say, "So far shall you retreat, and no further," but, if pessimism takes hold of the people, a plunge downward may not be arrested. For instance, in January, 1919, the Reserve Bank of New York used a brake in raising its rediscount rate to 7 per cent; commodity prices fell 50 per cent. In August, 1929, the rate was raised to 6 per cent; stock prices dropped 40 per cent. Human beings have a way of reacting to stimuli additional to central banking weapons.

So we are left to hope for the best from these seven men with the comforting knowledge that those seven men are not inhibited by political and commercial ties from trying to carry out what they conceive to be public policy.

* * *

Let me stress the fact that the new Supreme Court of Money is a public body. The President appointed it. The Senate will pass upon it. It is obvious from what I have said, also, that this Supreme Court is the dictator of the entire Federal Reserve System. And yet every Sunday afternoon radio fans hear a great to-do about the Federal Reserve System being in the hands of the money changers. The charge is based upon the ownership by the commercial banks of the stock of the Federal Reserve banks. In calling for a change in this respect, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin is quite right. The stock *should* be held by the public. This has been recommended by others besides the priest of the Church of the Little Flower. Long ago this writer suggested it; the Guaranty Trust Company applauds it; Mr. James P. Warburg has just made a speech in favor of it.

To everybody but Father Coughlin, however, the reform would not amount to the mighty convulsion, the great reform, which radio listeners might suppose. The stock-owning commercial banks are restricted by law in the return they obtain upon their stock holdings. They could do as well elsewhere with their money. More importantly, this stock ownership has nothing to do with the *control* of the Federal Reserve System. Control under the Banking Act of 1935, as we have seen, is vested in this new public body appointed by the people's representatives. Who cares who owns fixed interest-bearing stock when the stock owner has no control over the concern?

Cocoa Stocks in New York The Lowest in 2½ Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Stocks of cocoa in the New York warehouses on Jan. 25 were at the lowest level of the past two and a half years, according to the New York Cocoa Exchange.

Total stocks on that date were 755,000 bags which represented a decline of about 30 per cent from the record high figure of 1,061,087 bags on Feb. 23, 1934. Since Jan. 1 of this year stocks have declined 31,000 bags. The persistent decline is attributed to increased consumption which has induced heavy withdrawals from warehouses by manufacturers.

New Margin Rules Seen as Increase In Credit Control

This is the second and concluding article on the new margin requirements announced by the Federal Reserve Board.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The announcement of the new margin rules by the Federal Reserve Board came as a considerable surprise to Wall Street for several reasons. For one thing, it had been expected that the expiring board, having made no change in Regulation T since its promulgation in September, 1934, would leave further adjustments to the new board which takes office February 1. Moreover brokers had been hoping for a simplification rather than an increase of margin requirements. In addition the board had apparently been attending to a proposed regulation of security margins for *banks* rather than a change in brokerage house margins. Lastly the small amount of increase in brokers' loans which has gone into the 1935-1936 bull market was assumed to mean that no increase in margin requirements was needed or would be effective.

Aimed at Future Operations

Brokers' loans showed sharp increases in the latter part of 1935. From the end of March, 1935, there was no net increase until September. New York Stock Exchange figures, however, show increases since then of $9,000,000 in September, $11,000,000 in October, $54,000,000 in November and $92,000,000 in December, and it is assumed the board took this into account. Nevertheless it is thought that the board had in mind to control future margin operations in case the bull market continues, rather than to depress present prices.

The new requirements do not apply to stocks already carried on margin except where the customer wishes to make new purchases. They will affect of course principally the stocks which have advanced the most in the last year, and have passed upward through and out of their antipyramid zone. Many market leaders, however, will not be affected because they are still in this zone.

Thus the 3-year low for U. S. Steel was 27½. Its anti-pyramid zone is therefore between 36⅝ and 50, i. e., between 133 per cent and 182 per cent of the 3-year low. The new ruling will simply raise the top of the anti-pyramid zone to 61¼. The stock is now selling at about 48. In many other cases the effect of the ruling will be to raise the ceiling of the anti-pyramid zone enough to catch some of the stock issues which have penetrated into the stratosphere of the upper, straight-margin zone.

Brokers Have Rules Too

The present "two-prong" federal formula for margins is by no means the only requirement imposed on margin clerks. Every brokerage house has its own margin rules, which are sometimes more and sometimes less strict than the federal requirements. In addition the New York Stock Exchange makes definite margin requirements for its members.

Before the World War, margin requirements were much smaller than they are today. Purchases were sometimes allowed on margins as low as 10 per cent. But the public was not in the market then as later. The broker-customer relation was usually more personal, customers were restricted to persons of a better financial status than at present, and were not accepted unless they were known to be able to act on margin calls promptly.

During the bull market of 1928-1929 margins were raised sharply, in many cases 50 per cent or over. In the subsequent decline, margin clerks, now struggling with new and strange formulas, were among the most disliked people in the United States.

There has been considerable comment in Wall Street over the efficacy of applying curbs to one part of the credit structure, such as the stock market, while taking them off of another, such as Treasury credit expansion. It is pointed out that the principle of "selective credit control," now being applied was tried by the reserve authorities in 1929 and worked like unequal brakes.

Metropolitan Life Assets During 1935 Rise $203,694,360

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Total assets of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company increased 203,694,360 during 1935 to $4,234,802,511, Frederick H. Ecker, president, disclosed at the company's annual convention of managers.

Life insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to $20,269,349,576, a new high, and an increase of $779,544,101 over the total in force at the end of 1934.

The Metropolitan paid more than $500,000,000 to policyholders for death claims, matured endowments, annuities, dividends, disability benefits and cash surrender values, he reported.

The company had 42,165,146 policies in force at the end of the year, including 1,670,041 lives insured by group policies.

Policy loans gained one half of 1 per cent in 1935, he said, the smallest rise in several years.

Canadian Pacific 1935 Net Earnings Below Year Ago

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (AP)—Canadian Pacific Railway net revenue for 1935 was $22,397,523 compared with $24,384,023 in 1934, it was shown in the monthly statement of earnings and expenses issued. The 12 months' gross earnings were $129,678,904 compared with $125,542,954 and working expenses were also higher, at $107,281,380 against $101,158,931.

Senate Confirms Reorganized Federal Reserve Board

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Top, Left to Right—M. S. Szymczak of Chicago; Marriner S. Eccles, Utah Banker, Chairman of the Board. Lower, Left to Right—Ronald Ransom of Georgia; Ralph W. Morrison of Texas; Joseph A. Broderick of New York

Senate Quickly Approves New Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Without a word of opposition, the Senate yesterday gave quick approval to President Roosevelt's reorganized Federal Reserve Board.

Six of the seven members who on Feb. 1 will take over the increased banking and credit control powers granted under the 1935 Banking Act, were confirmed without objection. As an added gesture, the Senate waived the usual two-day period delay before notifying the President of its action. A seventh board member has yet to be appointed.

Besides Eccles, who was reappointed for four years, the only other member of the present six-man board to be retained was M. S. Szymczak of Chicago. He was renamed for 12 years.

The new members confirmed were: Joseph A. Broderick of New York, 14 years; Ronald Ransom of Georgia, six years; John McKee of Ohio, 10 years, and Ralph W. Morrison of Texas, two years.

Successors to the new members all will be named for 14-year terms. Salaries of the new board members are increased from $12,000 to $15,000.

The four members of the present board who failed of reappointment were: J. J. Thomas, Charles S. Hamlin, Adolph C. Miller and George R. James.

The new board will be known as "the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System," each member having the title of "governor." Mr. Eccles is the only one with that title now.

The reorganized agency will have the controlling voice in the Reserve System's open market policy, determining the Reserve Banks' participation in the Government bond market and exercising a rein on the supply of credit.

New Unit Organized By General Motors

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The General Motors Corporation is expanding its interest in the air-conditioning industry through the organization of a new company, the Delco-Frigidaire Conditioning Corporation, for the marketing of year-round air conditioning and automatic heating products, according to an announcement of the motor company.

General headquarters of the new company will be in Dayton, Ohio. Sales headquarters for all eastern states will be in this city.

Retail Motor Sales Up 45 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 31

THE dollar volume of retail sales of new passenger automobiles increased 45 per cent in 1935 above 1934, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The increase was 94 per cent above the year 1933, the report said.

The adjusted index, which makes allowance for the number of days as well as for seasonal movements, was 106.5 in December, on the basis of the 1929-31 average as 100, compared with 113.5 in November, and 82.0 in October. The effect of the earlier introduction of new models this year has been accounted for as fully as possible in computing these figures.

John M. Franklin Succeeds Father As I. M. M. President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—After 33 years with the International Mercantile Marine, Philip A. S. Franklin, president of the company, has resigned and his son, John M. Franklin, has been elected to succeed him.

Mr. Franklin, Jr., is one of the youngest men at the head of a big shipping concern, being only 40 years old. He has, however, been practically brought up in the shipping business, having gained his early experience with Norton, Lilly & Company, freight forwarders, after which he organized the Roosevelt Steamship Company, with Kermit Roosevelt and Basil Harris as joint directors. This company, which operated a service to the Orient, was merged with the International Mercantile Marine in 1930, with the elder Mr. Franklin as president, the three owners of the Roosevelt company as vice presidents and the younger Mr. Franklin as executive vice chairman in charge of operations.

The elder Mr. Franklin was the fourth president of the International Mercantile Marine in the 33 years of its existence. He was elected chairman of the board of directors following his retirement as president of the company and will continue to take an active part in its affairs.

Sharp Rise Shown In Excess Reserves During Past Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Reserve banks today showed that the excess reserves of member banks resumed a sharp upward tendency during the week ending Jan. 29.

An increase of $61,000,000 brought the excess to $3,090,000,000 above the legal requirements. The rise was occasioned by a re-transfer of $62,000,000 of Treasury cash from Federal Reserve institutions to commercial banks.

The gold inflow resumed more normal tendencies during the week, although the stocks of the yellow metal swelled $7,000,000 to a total of $10,179,000,000. That was $1,792,000,000 higher than last year.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 29 was $2,488,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $22,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. Earnings In 1935 Highest in Five Years

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said yesterday he looks for a better demand for steel from heavy industries.

The corporation reports the largest fourth quarter net earnings since 1929 and net income for 1935 was the best since 1930.

"The railroads have been buying more," Mr. Grace said, "and I expect they will continue to increase their buying."

Shipbuilding and the naval program played a part in the improvement in the company's business, he said, adding that merchant shipbuilding has been developing particularly in tankers.

Questioned on the outlook for the company, he replied, "If we can maintain our present rate, that is all I can expect. On the average, this would represent a gain of about 10 per cent over last year."

Net earnings for the December quarter of $2,396,026, equaled 24 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $701,616, or 75 cents a share on the preferred in the previous quarter and net income of $411,099, or 44 cents a share on the senior shares in the final quarter of 1935.

For the full year 1935 net earnings of $4,291,253 jumped to more than seven times the net of $550,571 in 1934. In 1933 the corporation had a deficit of $8,735,723.

The year's income equaled $4.29 a preferred share, compared with 59 cents in 1934.

The estimated value of orders on hand Dec. 31, 1935, totaled $74,015,251, a rise of 30 per cent over a year ago. New business booked in 1935 was 33 per cent above 1933 at $210,033,300.

$50,000

Maine Central Railroad

First Mortgage & Collateral Cpn. 4's

Due Dec. 1, 1945 *To Yield* 4.00%

$50,000

Central Railroad of N. J.

First Mortgage Reg. 5's

Due July 1, 1987 *To Yield* 5.10%

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NEW YORK

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THIRTIETH YEAR

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On February 1st the Fund will make its 115th quarterly cash distribution at the rate of 2% to 12% per annum according to Series. For 29 years these quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

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MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

T. J. FALVEY, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1935

Assets

Cash in Banks and Office	$1,742,918.94	
United States Government Bonds	1,020,185.00	
State and Municipal Bonds	1,621,520.00	
Other Bonds and Stocks	9,244,906.00	
Real Estate	1,157,591.31	
Collateral Loans	161,092.39	
Premiums in Course of Collection (None over 90 days)	2,367,143.62	
Accrued Interest	92,609.54	
Reinsurance Due from other Companies	17,413.71	
Deposit with Workmen's Comp. Reinsurance Bureau	59,363.66	
Equity in Excise Bond Pools	32,450.84	
Other Admitted Assets	157,668.96	
Total Admitted Assets		$17,674,863.97

Liabilities

Reserve for Claims	$7,068,374.24	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	4,821,675.14	
Reserve for Accrued Taxes Payable in 1936	334,413.39	
Reserve for Commissions on Outstanding Premiums	442,741.01	
Reserve for Other Liabilities	35,558.40	
Total Liabilities except Capital		$12,702,762.18
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	2,972,101.79	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		4,972,101.79
Total		$17,674,863.97

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing

FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For That 'Business-and-Then-Out-to-Dinner' Dress

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dining Informally

Almost Wear What You Please But Must Be Charming

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE term "informal," which used to mean "do as you please" or "any old way," has now in fashion terminology as restricted a significance as "spectator sports" or "late afternoon" clothes. It means specifically costumes that are not décolleté but are designed to wear at dinner and in the evenings when men are in their business suits. These styles fill a real need in American town and resort life, because our men dislike "changing" and because dining in clubs and restaurants has become prevalent.

One type of informal dinner dress is currently called a dinner suit and is composed of a skirt, varying according to the model, from instep- to floor-length, and a fitted and tailored jacket which may be waist-length, wrist-length or of a peplum type and which although it is usually of the same material as the skirt is sometimes contrasted. The jacket is designed to wear during dinner; it is not, that is, an outside wrap, but, on the contrary, the completion of the costume. Under it is worn a vestee or a blouse of a bright or a light color and the waistline is made interesting by a cummerbund, an ornate belt, or by the high cut of the skirt. When a blouse is worn it may bestow upon the costume a dual usefulness by being cut with a low décolletage, so that if the wearer proceeds from dinner to a formal party, she will, by removing the jacket, be correctly attired for that function.

The idea of this suit is worked out in a number of ways, some of them very feminine both in respect to materials and styling. For instance, short puff sleeves on the jacket are much seen and fringe trimmings. For town the material is likely to be wool crepe, velvet, slipper satin, or taffeta, in a dark color. For the South it is developed in lace, lamé, net, tulle, and in printed fabrics—even in linen, alpaca, and pique.

Dresses and Blouses

The dinner suit, however, although it is the newest and at the moment the most publicized model for its purpose, is by no means a uniform, excluding other costumes. In fact, it remains an extreme style not universally acceptable. Less dashing but perhaps more graceful and romantic are one-piece and two-piece frocks. They are made of every elegant material, but are simply designed, often in the shirt-waist style, and enlivened by jeweled buttons, belts and corsages of beaded flowers. The skirt, when long, as is most customary, is usually draped, often with front movement, and flares widely at the hem. The neck is likely to wear a ruffle, which either stands up, starchily alert, or turns down primly. The two-piece dresses frequently conceal a décolleté blouse or top under their jacket or bodice.

Another dinner dress idea is expressed by a skirt elegant in fabric and interesting, even complex, in silhouette, worn with a picturesque blouse of contrasting material and color. Sometimes this becomes a tunic, in which case off shades seem to be favored, such as steel, slate, taupe; and velvet is a favorite material. Brocades and lamé are interestingly used, and often with peplum effects, sometimes a trifle elongated in the back; and one of our illustrations shows a white lace blouse, cut with the basque effect, now held in particular esteem, worn with a very full red satin skirt.

Business women who find it inconvenient and unnecessary to go home to dress before a casual dinner engagement can use the blouse idea to solve their problem. With a striking top they can dress up their street-length skirt, for it is easily slipped into a brief case for last-minute changing. One such blouse, by Schiaparelli, is made of satin in Kelly green. This model possesses what is required of the dinner blouse, a formal material, a dramatic color, and design interest. The last attribute is expressed by groups of shirring which escape into soft folds that delineate a soft, high neckline, give interest to the shoulders and softness to the bodice itself.

Prints at Dinner

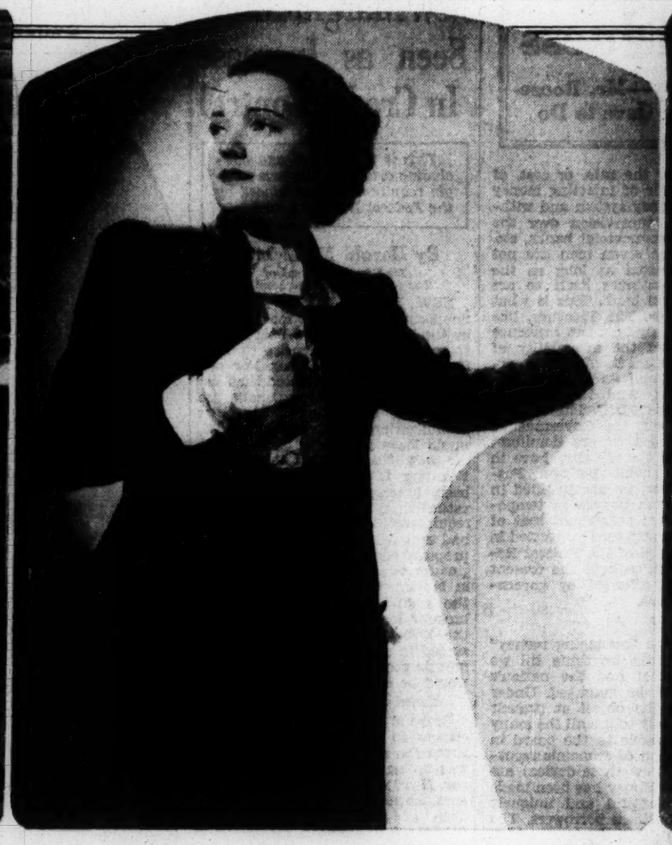
Prints are staging this season an earlier appearance than ever before. Already it is smart to wear them in town under fur coats and at resorts they are in vogue. Many attractive dinner frocks are fashioned from novelty materials printed in striking patterns. The newest development is a raised motif which has the appearance of being applied with oil paints, or, at other times, of being a cut-out pasted on. In the former case the pattern is likely to be a floral, in the latter, to take the shapes of tiny stars, rectangles, squares and triangles, that look like the "beauty spots" of court plaster that used to be worn to enhance the whiteness of the complexion. They are produced in France and I hazard the guess that they are done with pigmented cellulose applied with a mechanism like an air brush; but be that as it may, the effect is handsome and curious and appears like hand work. In the United States they are called "duco prints."

Another feature of printed fabrics this season is their background textures, which are often so attractive that they appropriate for themselves much of the interest formerly bestowed on the pattern alone. However, there is really no conflict, for the purpose of the textures is to play up the designs, just as a plaster wall roughened by a trowel or a grainy, mottled paper may enhance the pictures and ornaments placed against it by breaking up the light and releasing reflections. One finds figured crêpes with crackled, ribbed and cloky surfaces in relief. Climbing flower patterns on such grounds have almost the effect of vines on trellises. Arrangements of flowers in large bunches thickly spaced are high style and very applicable to dinner frocks. One of our illustrations shows a poppy print on crêpe employed for a dinner dress with no décolletage and a covered shoulder.

Birds, Beasts and Fishes

The Ballet Russe has inspired a series of prints which, possibly, have originated the enthusiasm for human and animal figures which is apparent. Although these and also the vegetable designs composed of mushrooms, ears of corn, tomatoes, pea pods and carrots, are more commonly seen in sports costumes than in dinner frocks, so democratic is aesthetics today that a gifted designer uses whatever fabric supplies her with an idea for the costume she is creating. Schiaparelli's pattern of Flying Horses is, for instance, too dynamic not to hurdle all the hours between morning and morning, and we find it in white on red crêpe in an informal dinner frock. Inanimate themes, such as matches, pen points, flags and masks have returned to a position on the textile horizon and, printed on taffeta or crêpe or on sheer materials are used to fashion delightful dresses for unceremonious evenings.

The season presents no dominant colors for informal dining. Black, brown, navy and Delft-blue are important for town wear and the pastels are appearing at resorts. Silks of rich background colors, such as orange, red or purple, printed with white flowers on inky-black stems, give the designer an opportunity to modify by frabric the comparative severity of the silhouette that is demanded of most frocks that consort at dinner with men in business suits or even in tuxedos, for these are now informal.



Center—Courtesy of International Silk Guild

Left—This Informal Dinner Dress Has Simple Lines, a High Shirred Neckline and Covered Shoulders; but It Is Fashioned of a Gorgeously Patterned Crêpe, With Poppies in Vivid Colors. From B. Altman & Co. Center—The Suit Finds This Season Some Kind of Expression for All Functions, Except Formal Evening Occasions. This Illustration Shows One That May Be Worn in the Late Afternoon and for Informal Dining. The Ankle-Length Skirt Is Pencil-Slim and Is of the Same Material, Silk Bengaline, as the Jacket. The Accompanying Blouse Is Fashioned of Silk and Worsted Lace in Pink. From Best & Co. Right—This White Flannel Dinner Suit Wears a Décolleté Top Under Its Silk-Lined Eton Jacket and Is Given Color by Its Gaily Printed Ascot. It Is Excellent for Dining al Fresco Before the Important Occasion Later. B. Altman & Co.

GARDENING

In the Durban Botanic Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, S. Af.

THIS is a garden within a garden. I wonder who first thought of sunken gardens and their lovely possibilities! Here one wanders along a shady walk and suddenly comes upon this radiant spot, lying like a many-colored cluster of jewels, amidst encircling trees and palms. It is the essence of loveliness concentrated into a small space. A Persian carpet, with a grassy background of soft green, broken into an enchanting design, worked out in gorgeous colorings.

In the center of the garden, and on a lower level lies a long, narrow lily pool. Floating on its surface are mauve-blue water hyacinths in bloom. From this limpid heart of beauty the curves and lines of the carpet radiate and yet surround it. There are masses of gay little torenias following the wavy lines, and they are flanked by taller blooms—cherry dwarf zinnias, these in turn backed by gorgeous giant ones.

Up little shallow flights of stone steps, one reaches a higher level of the green carpet, edged with widening curves of color. Looking across to the opposite side there are cannas like a line of molten fire, and an arch covered with the Ipomoea Zanzibariana. The flowers are almost breath-taking in their vivid coloring. They are shaped like trumpets, and they seem to be sounding a perpetual fanfare. They typify the splendor of the East, its pageantry pictured in the scarlet and gold of the glowing heart of a flower.

It is fitting and right that this haunt of peace and loveliness should be partly enclosed by quaint stone walls. Not walls of orderly shaped stone, but of uneven stones in some places worked into designs. These walls form a fitting background, and too they have flowers growing in them. They drip loveliness. One has the sense of falling water as one looks at the cascades of bloom flowing down the stone surface.

The garden-carpet lies glowing in the sunshine. Not far away below through the leafy screen of encircling trees, is the busy town, the rush and roar of traffic, the coming and going of many feet. Here in this quiet spot is a haven for all to enjoy—

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

A. E. H.

Zinnias in Your Border

A California firm specializing in zinnias celebrates its Golden Anniversary by offering an unusual number of varieties. It also gives on this garden favorite a few interesting facts and planting directions which we quote here:

"From old Mexico and the great Southwest came the zinnia, America's only flower which symbolizes the buoyancy of youth and the mellowed sweetness of age. Hence the once popular name "Youth-and-Old-Age." It is a flower for the universe, requiring but little care or attention, yet attaining the most magnificent forms and gorgeous coloring to be found in all of plantdom. They are hardy plants, withstanding both cold and heat to great extent. Nor is there a sameness in their family, for they are now produced in forms which vary from 12 inches to five feet in height, and bearing flowers from one half to six inches in diameter—from miniature pompons to giant dahlia types.

"When you plant zinnias in the open ground the first essential is preparing the seed bed. Whether you plant in beds or in rows, the ground should first be thoroughly soaked with water to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, then when dry enough to be worked without being muddy, spade up and pulverize the soil thoroughly; make your trenches about ½ inch deep, plant the seed, cover and firm down with a board or roller.

"This first soaking will germinate the seed and carry the zinnia to vigorous little plants. Thin out plants to stand 18 to 24 inches apart. After this they should be given a thorough watering every week or two, depending on how hot it gets. Never water your zinnias with a sprinkler, this ruins the flowers and often causes blight or mildew to attack the leaves.

"After the plants are well established you can work well rotted manure into the ground between the rows, but never close enough to the plant to burn the roots. Irrigation will carry the food elements to the feeding roots. In California and southern states plant in the open ground until Aug. 1; even in eastern and northern states you can plant up to the first of July as they will bloom in about 60 days from seed."

Courtesy of Columbia Yarns

Two-Piece Knit Suit for Spring Wear

This useful and smart little suit is knit of needlecraft linen and white Lustra Iceland yarn, which combined give the tweed effect. The belt is crocheted of brown linen in a large rugged stitch. Brown suede gloves and brown quilted hat complete the outfit. The suit is called Columbia Highlight.

Household 'Blue Book'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALMOST every gathering of women the conversation invariably veers to a discussion of the "maid problem" and the difficulty in securing competent household help. When first I had a house of my own, I assumed it would be a simple matter to obtain a suitable maid-of-all-work, but I found this was not necessarily so.

Realizing that there are always two sides to every question, I determined to try to work it out from the maid's standpoint as well as my own. Accordingly, at intervals between the departure of one and the arrival of another, I engaged in actual experimentation in the kitchen. I used all the equipment to find if everything was in good order, arranged cupboards as conveniently as possible and systematized the whole plan of work.

It was after one of these domestic divertissements that the "Blue Book" came into being. This important adjunct to our kitchen library is a 9x11 loose-leaf binder containing instruction in regard to every branch of household operation. First, there is a typewritten weekly schedule with each day's duties clearly defined, but flexible enough to allow readjustment if necessary. Then comes specific information on the subjects of dishwashing, silver polishing, care of refrigerator, stove, vacuum cleaner, washing machine and miscellaneous details.

The chapter on "Laundry" begins with an article, "The Family Wash," issued by the laboratories of a well-known soap company. This is followed by another, called "Laundering Accessories," from the institute of a metropolitan newspaper. Then come various clippings from magazines on spot and stain removal, and finally the book of instruction from the manufacturer of the electric washer. Similarly, booklets explaining the care and operation of all other equipment are attached in their proper places. The silver polishing chapter contains directions for cleaning pewter, brass and other household metals. Miscellaneous time-saving hints from magazines, including "Kitchen Kinks" from The Christian Science Monitor, comprise the final chapter.

All this, of course, takes time to prepare but saves time in the end. Numerous books have been written by those versed in household lore, but this homemade one is a condensation, a digest which has been adapted to our specific needs for ready reference. It has proved invaluable on many occasions, especially during the "breaking in" period of a new maid. N. W. M.

Spinach, Again!

The writer of the verses that follow says in a letter to the Editor:

Dear Friends:

Every time that the Monitor has had its fun at the expense of the much-abused spinach, I have felt like entering my protest, so I send the enclosed lines. I hope that the Daily Features Editor sees them. I think he's perfectly right about his gravy, but all wrong about his spinach. Spinach, as that great cook, Rector, has declared, is a dish "for epicures," when rightly prepared. (Mrs.) L. G.

In Praise of Spinach

There's something I would like to say,
Or write down in a book:
That those who don't think spinach fine,
Just don't know how to cook.

There isn't any reason why
The spinach should be sandy;
Use lots of water, hot, and cold—
And water's cheap and handy.

Five minutes is quite long enough
To steam it,—maybe less;
But if you boil the spinach long
'Twill turn out just "a mess."

Now chop it fine as fine can be
And season well, and then,
Trim up the dish with bacon strips,
That titbit from "the pen."

Take hard-boiled eggs and grate them well;
They make the dish look snappy;
Add cream sauce, if you like it, and—
Eat spinach, and be happy.

L. G. G.

A Few Extra Words

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I USED to think that I disliked to write letters. I remember that when I held that thought the letters which I did write were often the sort that would not cause any particular pleasure to the recipient. They were usually the stereotyped "We are well. There is no news. Will write again soon."

And then I received a letter from a friend who was, at that time, a much busier person than I was. Very tactfully she suggested that it would be nice if, after I had told her that we were well, and that there was no news, and that I would write again, I should add a "few extra words." She proceeded to show me what she meant, by adding her extra words. They were very few. The letter was but two pages long, but the extra words were the sign and symbol of the writer's outlook on life. When I had finished reading them I could no more dismiss her from my thoughts than I could have done had she been in the same room with me. Here are the words:

"This is blustery weather. No vehicle has passed our house for two days, but the birds in my feeding box have been so friendly, and the cluster of forsythia which I cut from the bare bush a little while ago is blossoming so gloriously that we have no sense of being shut in."

* * *

You see it didn't take long to add those few words, but suppose she had left me with the bare statements that it was blustery weather, and that no vehicle had passed the house for two days! Certainly I would not have felt the desire, which did come to me, to drop everything and rush to that little cottage, and watch the birds fly across the snow-covered hills to that feeding box on the sheltered side of her porch, and to chat with her beside the open fire while the sunshine of forsythia bloom radiated to every corner.

Here are some extra words which came to me very recently in another two-page letter, this time from a friend whom I have never seen: "You know how dull and gray pans are when you just wash them, but when something sticks and you have to scour them they come out shining. So, too, when we have to do some extra good thinking and dig into our mental reservoir to solve some problem, the gratitude that comes when that clogged thought yields, shines through our whole being."

* * *

I shall never again, I am sure, scour a pan until it is shiny without thinking of that bit of philosophy.

They take but a moment—those extra words—whether written or spoken; but they make more than a moment's difference.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Rice, Fluffy and Delicious

Rice in Rainbow Hues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICE colored in any hue of the rainbow is the latest bright idea for our dinner tables. For children's parties, special luncheons, or just to vary the family menu, colored rice lends a festive note and creates renewed interest in a simple dish.

Five drops of coloring to each quart of water used for boiling rice gives about the correct shade usually desired. The use of too intense coloring should be avoided. However, a good quality of liquid coloring should be used.

A good grade of rice should be bought for coloring. There are many varieties of rice, all of which are excellent for most purposes, but for coloring, the long grain rice of the higher grade is recommended. Package rice may be preferred.

Here are the exact directions for coloring rice:

1 cup rice (which makes one quart cooked)
3 teaspoons salt
2 quarts boiling water
coloring as desired; 10 drops is advised.

Wash the rice thoroughly in several waters until all the loose starch is removed. Drain, have the boiling water ready in a deep saucepan, add coloring and salt, slowly drop in the rice, and allow to boil for about 12 or 25 minutes, or until a grain when pressed between the thumb and finger is entirely soft. In order to prevent the rice from sticking to the pan, lift, if necessary, from time to time with a fork, but do not stir.

When sufficiently cooked, turn the rice into a colander or sieve. A little hot water may be run through the rice to wash off extra starch. After the water has drained off, cover with a cloth and set over a pan of hot water on the back of the stove or in the oven; or turn the rice into a shallow pan, and place in a warm oven for a short time. Treated in this way, the grains swell and are kept separate.

Colored rice may be used in a number of other ways also. The children will enjoy it plain, with cream and sugar for breakfast. It may be made into a ring for creamed fowl, chicken, fish, vegetables. It is especially nice for some of the desserts, particularly those made in the refrigerator, and is delicious in salads.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Hot Dishes for Cold Winter Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Curry Dinner

Cut up
1 large onion, and sauté in butter but do no brown. Add
1 large cup chicken, cut small
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons curry powder (even)
1 cup water. Heat thoroughly. Add
1 cup tomato (pulp and juice) and
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Cook slowly three-quarters of an hour or longer. Remove from stove. Cool and add
1 cup milk. Stir in slowly so as not to curdle. Reheat to boiling point (but not beyond). Serve in nests of rice with quartered bananas and drop biscuits. Enough for three people.

Drop Biscuits

Mix together
1 pint flour
2 teaspoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking powder. Rub in
1 rounded tablespoon butter. Add
Milk until too stiff to stir, but not stiff enough to knead. Drop on buttered tin two inches apart. Bake 10 to 12 minutes in hot oven (400° F.).

Scotch Ham

Place
1½ to 1¾ pound slice of ham in frying pan. Cover with cold water and let come to a boil. Pour off water. Mix
1 rounded tablespoon mustard and
1 heaping tablespoon brown sugar. Rub into both sides of the ham. Place in pan and bake ½ hour, in a moderate oven (350° F.) covering the last 15 minutes.

Meat Gems

Mix
1 cup coarse bread crumbs
1 cup chopped raw beef (hamburg steak)
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 medium sized onion, chopped fine,
½ cup grated cheese
1 egg, beaten
2 tablespoons tomato catsup. Put in buttered gem pans and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Serve with tomato sauce.

Scalloped Ham and Potato

Cut
1 pound ham, sliced thin, into portions to serve. Place one layer in casserole greased with ham fat. Cover with layer of mashed potatoes. Alternate layers of ham and potatoes until dish is filled within half inch of top. Fill dish with milk. Sprinkle bread crumbs over top. Cover and bake 1 hour in a moderate oven (350° F.).

Baked Pepper and Corn

Shave
2 green peppers and mix with
2 cups canned or stewed corn. Add
1 cup thin cream
1 egg, well beaten
1 tablespoon melted butter
1 teaspoon salt. Bake 40 minutes in quick oven (400° to 450° F.).

Sausages Delectable

Bake
1 pound sausages. Make tomato sauce of
1 large onion fried in butter
½ can tomato soup. Thicken and drop in sausages. Cover and let simmer 15 to 20 minutes.

Red Flannel Hash

Chop separately
3 small onions
6 large cooked potatoes
6 beets (cooked). Chop all together. Add
¾ cup milk (more if desired). Salt each vegetable as chopped. When mixed with milk put in pan greased with butter or bacon fat. May be cooked on top of stove or baked.

Two Simple Relishes

Stewed or canned pears covered with chopped mint leaves and mint sauce, and baked for a few minutes.

Peaches or apricots (fresh or canned) halved, with centers filled with raisins. Cover with sauce of fruit and heat in the oven.

Bright Kitchens

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Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Russian Designs Portable Glider

A rubber glider which can be rolled up in a bundle and packed, if need be, in a suitcase, proved its airworthiness over the Central Airdrome, Moscow, in recent tests.

The invention of P. I. Grokhovsky, Russian aeronautical designer, its fuselage and wings are made of a special rubberized aviation fabric. Only 15 minutes is necessary to convert the package into a craft ready for use. The total weight is said to be 93 pounds.

Those who performed the early tests assert it to be very stable and easily controlled in the air. With it, Soviet glider enthusiasts hope to gain new world glider records. Three are held by Russians at the present time.

Civilizations Piled Mountain High

Not far from the River Jordan and the Sea of Galilee, archaeologists of the University Museum of Philadelphia have uncovered a vertical section of Beth-Shan, an ancient city tracing its history back 5000 years through Arabian, Byzantine, Roman, Jewish, Greek, Israelite, Philistine, Egyptian and Canaanite cultures.

According to Jotham Johnson, one of the expedition members, whose story appears in the current Scientific American, the oldest remains are those of Neolithic peoples, Beth-Shanites who banded together to form the earliest community, affording themselves mutual protection from marauding tribes.

In those times, communities tended to grow up on low, flat-topped knolls which could easily be defended in an attack by wandering bands from without. As centuries passed, their mud houses slumped down and the owners, instead of carting the soiled earth with its collection of rubbish and debris to a dump, leveled it off and built on top. With constant repetition of this process, such low knolls grew into quite lofty hills—hills which are clearly stratified into different cultural eras, and protected from casual, small-scale marauders by their immense size. In fact they are so large several museums often find it necessary to combine forces and finances to obtain even a vertical sample through a shaft.

'What Are the Wild Waves Saying?'

An unusual photograph was obtained by researchists at Columbia University recently—a photograph of sound waves as they began their journey in concentric circles.

© International

Sound Waves
Traveling From Electric Sparks, Like Ripples in a Pond

The methods whereby this was made involve highly technical theories; but the sound waves in question were produced by two loud electric sparks. The explosive effect travels outward in the air as a spherical shell. It consists of a compressed mass of air in front and a rarefied region behind. The light from each gap, striking the comparatively slow-moving sound waves, causes shadows to appear which can be caught by the photographic plate.

As in all branches of physics, there are questions about sound and light waves that cannot be answered. Questions are more numerous than answers anyway. A few days ago, experimenters of Cornell University and of the General Electric Company discovered that new species of plants could be established by bombarding seeds with X-rays; and the latest development by Russians discloses that potato and pea crops can be greatly increased by bombarding the seeds with "ultrasound" vibrations, too high to be audible to the human ear.

Wave phenomenon is perhaps one of the most puzzling experiences of humanity. From childhood days, nearly everyone has watched the waves and ripples that appear when water is disturbed. What is the reason for the complicated pattern of waves associated with the motion of a boat? Why do they travel at all? What determines their speed? How is it that two sets can cross each other and keep their identity? Why should a film of oil on the water affect the waves? How does the wind create waves? How do they manage to spread around a pier?

Some of these can be answered, some cannot. One thing that this photograph indicates most clearly is the fact that sound waves, like water waves, can intermingle to a certain extent without losing their identity. That explains why the air in a certain room will carry more than one conversation at a time without mutual confusion up to a certain point. If there are too many conversations, the waves become hopelessly entangled and a "babble" results.

Monument Swings and Settles, but Stands

"The Washington Monument is sinking," read the headlines of a newspaper in the nation's capital last week.

But the facts are not so startling as the headlines. True, the monument is settling, but according to measurements by Jacob J. Creskoff, structural engineer and authority on the behavior of buildings during earthquakes and storms, the rate is approximately one-fortieth of an inch a year, so that it would take 40 years to sink one inch.

So the annual flow of some 550,000 visitors to the needlelike top of the giant structure need not be stemmed. Even an earthquake would not seriously affect it, says Mr. Creskoff. In fact, it has already weathered at least one tremor. In September, 1884, a moderate earthquake occurred in Ohio, and workmen on the 500-foot level of the unfinished monument became alarmed as they felt the structure quiver, and wondered if it would safely ride the swells. It did, and came out without a single crack.

Sweetness Multiplied 2000 Times

Dr. Edward F. Blakeslee of Carnegie Institution, Washington, recently announced receipt of a new chemical from Japan which is 2000 times sweeter than cane sugar. It is called temporarily "alpha-anti-pirilla-aldoxime" for want of a better name, and while it is extremely rare it is also the sweetest substance in the world. Saccharine now runs second sweetest.

University Bred Cow Is Georgia Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The four-year-old heifer, Jopon Retta 1487590, bred, owned, and developed by the University of Georgia, has just completed a 305-day official record in which she produced 18,979.2 pounds of milk and 607.3 pounds of butter fat. By this performance she becomes the all-time, all-class champion Holstein milk and butter producer of the State of Georgia.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America recognizes both 10 and 12 months' official records. The short record is the more practical because it gives the cow a rest period before freshing and still produce a calf every 12 months. The former State record was held by a mature cow and was made in 12 months. Retta, as an immature heifer, in 305 days exceeds the former State record by 2202.6 pounds of milk which was made by a mature cow in 365 days.

Translated into terms more commonly used, this heifer produced 2207 gallons of milk and 759 pounds of 80 per cent butter in 305 days. This is approximately 7¼ gallons of milk and 2½ pounds of butter daily for the entire milking period. At the height of her production she gave nine gallons of milk a day. Figuring the average retail price of milk at 12 cents a quart, the value of the milk she produced amounts to $1059.36. In addition, she is expected to produce a valuable calf within two months after completion of the 10 months' record.

Rising Motor Fuel Demand In First Quarter Forecast

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—An increase of 8.1 per cent in the domtsic demand for motor fuel on a daily average basis, bringing the total to 95,100,000 barrels, is forecast for the first quarter of 1936 in the first of a series of quarterly reports made by the American Petroleum Institute's Committee on supply and demand. Such a total would compare with 87,032,000 barrels shipped in the first quarter of 1935.

British Jobless Get Employment In Archaeology

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Eng.—Excavations on the ancient encampment of Maiden Castle at Bickerton near here are not only assisting in unraveling the strands of Britain's history, but have also been providing work for jobless in pleasant surroundings.

The work has been carried out by the Bickerton Camp Scheme and in continuation of trial excavations in 1934 by Mr. W. J. Varley of the Liverpool University School of Geography. It was Mr. Varley who saw that it might be possible to add to the archaeological value of the excavation work by giving a number of unemployed men a working holiday in open-air conditions.

Three Camps Arranged

The plan went ahead and in 1935 three camps of a fortnight each were arranged for 20 men. Each man was asked to pay 7s. a week. They were provided with boots and shorts.

The men were drawn from the service clubs of Liverpool and neighboring towns. The camp equipment was also made by men of these clubs. As far as the men were concerned the camps were an unqualified success and subscribers to the scheme can feel that it was well justified.

The archaeological results seem also to have been a success. Maiden Castle, Mr. Varley says, was undoubtedly a fortified hill settlement belonging to the pre-Roman Iron Age.

Elaborate Defenses

Its defenses, which must have taken years to build, were so elaborate that the site was evidently intended for extended use and not merely for temporary refuge. Though the name Maiden Castle is the same as that of the famous camp at Dorchester and also of other sites, they are quite independent of one another.

Expert opinion attributes the encampment to people from the adjacent continental shores three or four centuries before the advent of the Romans. From the southwest of England they spread northward, and the present excavations show that they reached Cheshire before the Romans built their fortress at Chester.

Crude Pottery Found

This Maiden Castle also possesses hitherto unrecorded features. The inner rampart made up of a sand and timber core lying between two stone walls represents an unknown rampart construction, though possibly related to the timber-bonded walls of the hill forts of continental Gaul. The crude pottery, too, recalls that made at the end of the Bronze Age, though here they were undoubtedly associated with a knowledge of iron.

Mr. Varley says that it must be inferred that, being far distant from the shores to which the invaders first came, Cheshire had to wait a long time for the new ideas which they brought. Thus, when they did arrive, they had to be adapted to older ways already established, and the Maiden Castle rampart is a modification of a building method originally invented somewhere else. The same reasoning applies to the pottery found which looks like a survival of Bronze Age types into the Iron Age.

President Endorses Checking Erosion In Its Incipient Stages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The little waters had their day in court today. President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message transmitting and calling attention to a report of the National Resources Committee on "Little Waters: A Study of Headwater Streams and Other Little Waters: Their Use and Relations to the Land."

"It is not suggested," the message said, "that we neglect our main streams and give our whole attention to these little waters, but we must have literally a plan which will envisage the problem as it is presented in every farm, every pasture, every wood lot, every acre of the public domain.

"The Congress could not formulate, nor could the Executive carry out the details of such a plan, even though such a procedure were desirable and possible under our form of government. We can, however, lay down certain simple principles and devise means by which the Federal Government can co-operate in the common interest with the states and with such interstate agencies as may be established.

"It is for the Congress to decide upon the proper means. Our objective must be so to manage the physical use of the land that we will not only maintain soil fertility but will hand on to the next generation a country with better productive power and a greater permanency of land use than the one we inherited from the previous generation."

Anaconda Wire Dividend

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Directors of Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Company, have resumed dividends on the capital stock by declaring 25 cents a share, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 14. The last previous payment was 25 cents on Aug. 10, 1931.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 58c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HAVE the finest of Greeting Cards on the market; send for sample box on approval and see for yourself; excellent profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AM arranging for a joint importation of vintage grape-juices (non-alcoholic) from Switzerland; distinguished, refreshing, nourishing; red and white; sweet or dry; result of a year's investigation abroad; suitable for your most important social occasion; prices moderate for quality; if interested in joining us to reduce costs, communicate with Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section, well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

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N. Y. C., 648 West 160th—Large, redecorated, semi-private bath; only guest; subways; near Drive; references. Telephone, $5.00. YOUMANS.

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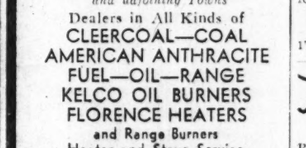

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STUNNING PRINTED SILK DRESSES
For Misses and Women
$6.95
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION ST.

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Delray Cotton Dresses
The Very Breath of Spring
$1.59
Special Designed Prints in Springy Motifs

With the present similarity in Printing Prices — Demand
MODERN PRINTCRAFT

JACKSON & PHILLIPS, INC.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Get the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

Spruce up your hair with a Permanent, Croquignole if you wish
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT ST., Malden
Tel. 0465W

THE HAT SHOP of DISTINCTION
Dorothy Benham
147 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0631-W
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HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487
Irish Hams and Bacon
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 PLEASANT ST.
Tel. Mal. 0563

WE SPECIALIZE
In All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden Store daily 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

MALDEN COAL COMPANY
172 Pleasant St. Tel. 0494
COAL - COKE - GULF OILS

MEDFORD

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
Fresh dressed Native Capons 39c
Genuine Spring Lamb
Leg and Loin 27c
Boneless Pot Roast, No waste, 29c
8 Forest Street, Medford Square
Telephone MYSTIC 3310

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
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Tel. Arlington 3858

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

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French Doll Beauty Shoppe
Solicits Your Patronage

Marcels 50c; Finger Waves 50c
Shampoos 50c and 75c
Permanent Waves
Realistic and Eugene
Special attention given to white hair.
58 ESSEX ST. MEL. 4010

N. P. STERNFELT
Practical Shoemaker and Repairer
First-Class Work Guaranteed
33 ESSEX STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Cowans' Gift Shoppe
Greeting Cards • Valentines • Gifts • Toys-Games
153 W. Emerson St.

I. S. COWAN
Electric and Gas Refrigerators
153 W. Emerson Street

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

NEEDHAM

CHAPEL ST. GARAGE
BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY TRUE BLUE
STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
. . . regular gas price

Granulated Sugar	10 lbs. 47c
Squire's Fresh Pork	lb. 25c
Seedless Grapefruit	5 for 25c
Santa Clara Prunes	3 lbs. 25c

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Phone Needham 1643
1092 Great Plain Ave.

THE END OF THE TRAIL
G. M. MEINERS
1096 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Tel. Need. 1014
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Gifts, Books, School Supplies, Art Supplies, Dennison Goods, Lending Library

● SPECIAL CAKES ●
for Valentine's Day
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When you are in New Bedford and looking for a good place to eat, go to

• Gulf Hill Parlors

Gulf Hill Dairy

You will also find as delicious Ice Cream as you would care to eat, made at Gulf Hill Dairy.

In fact, all Gulf Hill Dairy Products are sold at Gulf Hill Parlors

Across From Public Library
Give "Gulf Hill" a Trial

SKI-TOGS
for Girls
for Juniors
for Misses
for Women
for Boys
At ½ Price and Less
Take advantage of this reduction
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NEW BEDFORD

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
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Telephone 5549

OREGON DYE HOUSE
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Hyannis, Mass. Tel. 1160
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Telephone 213

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Radios
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Oil Furnaces
592 Pleasant St. Phone 6037

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
376 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Akin-Denison Co.
FILLING STATION
Maxfield and North Water Streets
FUEL OILS
KEROSENE GASOLINE

NEWTON

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery—Undergarments
Washable Dresses—Hand Bags
Gloves—Handkerchiefs—Neckwear
Embroideries—Stamped Goods—Gifts
Greeting Cards

A. C. BELLINGER
Funeral Director
N. N. 2034 Newtonville, Mass.

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

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We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

Tune In On
W1XAL
with an
All Wave RCA Radio

$39.95 to $600.

Enjoy the "Magic Eye" and "Magic Brain"
England Brothers
The Store Accommodating

SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
of Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
Now Going On
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH ST. PITTSFIELD, MASS.

ORANGES
Direct to Kelsey's From Sunny Florida
By the Box 3.98 Half Box 1.99
Sweet, Juicy, Fine Flavor. This is our second carload
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Jason Fleece Overcoats
Reduced to $28.50
in our January Sale
C. H. CUTTING CO.

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
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Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

"Today's Coal Today"
Once we promise an order for the cone-cleaned anthracite, it goes that day, no matter how long the day may be.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance, in Any Weather, Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
R. M. O'CONNELL
Agent

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Granite 3582-M 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. Daily
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

"blue coal"
America's Finest Anthracite
Don't gamble this winter. Burn this square fractured, medium free burning hard coal, $12.90 per ton.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1320 Hancock Street Presc. 0047

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave, Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

When You Need Help in a Hurry
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 5000

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SOMERVILLE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
MID-WINTER SALE
We Are Giving Special Values in Shirts—Neckware—Hats
Odd Pants—Underwear—Wool Scarfs
Davis Square W. Somerville
Union Square Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
366 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

Seller's Cash Market
The Busy Little Store Where Quality Counts
Birdseye Frosted Foods
147B HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 7114

Saunders Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Dresses, Gloves
Art Embroideries, Jewelry, Gifts, Greeting Cards, Stationery

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
CLEERCOAL
Coal - Fuel Oil - N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware, Plumbing Supplies
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE Som. 2470-1

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(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Phone 4-5177
for OGILVIE SISTERS
Reconditioning Oil Shampoo
Ogilvie Sisters
Wave Preparation, used in waves, 50c
Manicures, 35c
No Gratuities
Fan-Davies
BOOKSTORE BLDG.

TAUNTON

Take Advantage of
SEELEY'S
February Mark Down Sale
of Ladies', Men's and Boys' Wear
You'll find many interesting bargains
THE SEELEY CO.
52-54 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.

Our
Annual Domestic Sale
Sheets, Blankets, Towels
N. H. SKINNER CO.
Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

ELECTRIC and RADIO SHOP
A. L. DEROO, Proprietor
Expert Technicians
10 Bartlett Road, Winthrop Center
TEL. OCEAN 0176

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W.C.2. Temple Bar 1364

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

VAUXHALL SALOON, 20 H. P., 5 seater, six cylinder, perfect condition; new Feb., 1935; black and green; £195. Apply, AINSWORTH JACKSON'S GARAGE, Maidenhead.

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LONDON, SEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TO PARENTS going abroad (or otherwise): HERTFORDSHIRE; happy country home offered immediately; young child 7-10 years; companionship own boy; good schools available. Box W-125, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel Sun 157

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MALDEN DOMESTIC BUREAU (Miss Foster)—For good maids and good mistresses, 107 Malden Rd., New Malden Surrey. MALden 1398.

FLATS TO LET

ESSEX—Sunny self-contained flat, all electric, main water, indoor sanitation, lovely garden; minute sea; 12/- inclusive. Write MATZ, West Mersea, Essex.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HANDSOME hand-made wool rugs, any size and colour to order; exquisite designs. MISS EDWARDS
15 Dane Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—CHARMING BUNGALOW to let unfurnished; small, attractive garden; close bus, Farnham 1½ miles; gas, electric light, central heating; large living room, 2 large, 2 small bedrooms, bath, modern conveniences, garage. CHUTTON, The Cottage, Pine Ridge, Farnham, Surrey, England.

"THE ROUNDABOUT," BOGNOR REGIS—A charmingly furnished modern house is "to let" for any period; sleeps 7; a few minutes' walk from the sea; quiet, yet not isolated. Apply WRIGHT, Heath Barn, Hampers Lane, Thakeham.

INSURANCE

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road, Kingston. Phone 4725

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
20 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

POST WANTED as HOUSEKEEPER (hotel)—Experienced, supervision of linen, bedrooms, service. Box W-280, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

SHARNBROOK, BEDFORD—Sunny bed-sitting room; on rail and bus route; all conveniences, including electric cooker; moderate. Apply MISS BENEST, Cobb Hall.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

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ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

England

BERKSHIRE

MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Rd., Maidenhead Tel. 355

DEVONSHIRE

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(Thomas & Son)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Quality and Service 'Phone 246
NEWTON ABBOT and TEIGNMOUTH

PAIGNTON

BRAUNS of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 803 Plymouth

TORQUAY

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
'Phone 4333 Fleet Street, Torquay
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BERT EVANS
Eluned, Shiphay Avenue
Building - Contracting - Jobbing
Houses and bungalows now being erected in select locality.
'Phone 63172

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

BERLEI
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Free Advice and Fittings
JOLLY
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

Marsh's
LADIES' TAILORING
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road
Clifton, Bristol

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
Curtains and Loose Covers, etc.
MORGAN'S CORNER
Zetland Road Junction

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE ATTENTION QUALITY
Tel 2148

LANCES
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists
General Drapers
House Furnishers

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS, DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA—GLASS—IRONMONGERY, ETC.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
LTD.
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
543-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd.
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
for
BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, STATIONERY AND GIFTS
(Agents for The Christian Science Monitor)
Morning Refreshment, Lunch or Tea in The Old English Tea Rooms
(Second Floor)

ALFRED CAVE Ltd
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
DELIVERIES TO ALL DISTRICTS
Many Nationally Advertised Goods Stocked
Post Office Moordown Bournemouth.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Mc DONALD WOODS
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS
59, 61 Palmerston Road
Phone 3016 Southsea

HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHAMPTON

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
33 LONDON ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

A NEW YEAR demands a NEW CAR
Our NEW SHOWROOMS can Fulfil your needs.
New Cars in Stock
Vauxhall — Standard — Riley
A. CHRISTMAS & CO. LTD.
Established 1827
FAIRCROSS HOUSE and 54a HIGH ST.
WATFORD Phone 5321

VOSS & MICHAEL LTD.

Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years.
21-23 MARKET STREET WATFORD
Telephone 5314

KENT

BROMLEY

For
DIAMOND and GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in
REPAIRS
21 High St., Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND THE GOOD THINGS AT Medhurst's OF BROMLEY
Medhurst's (West Kent's leading Department Store) specialise in goods of highest quality such as Braemar and Chilprufe underwear. The stockings, linens, etc., specially manufactured for Medhurst's are of outstanding quality and value.
F. Medhurst Ltd., Bromley, Kent, Eng.

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. Vickers & Son Ltd.
16 London Lane, Bromley
DECORATIONS, Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264
Telephone Ravensbourne 1622

R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3 THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD.
BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting, Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

SEVENOAKS

WM. DAWS
Builder — Decorator
Electrical and Sanitary Engineer
TELEPHONE 200

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
LOTUS DELTA
"K" Footwear
59 HIGH STREET
Telephone Sevenoaks 830

URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
B & C Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Lock Up
Open Day and Night

Rock Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

PAYNE & SON
DUNLOP
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High St. Tunbridge Wells
131 High St. Oxford

Houses and Estates in the Garden of England
BRACKETT & SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 and 29 High St., Tunbridge Wells
and at 34 Craven St., London, W.C.2
Register of Houses free on application.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

JOHNSON
for
TIMBER
R. J. Johnson & Co.
Worcester Place TEL. 2491

WOOD'S OXFORD ETCHINGS
By CHARLES O. MURRAY
Twelve Subjects 4/6 each
Ask for List
F. A. WOOD, *Bookseller*
23 BROAD STREET OXFORD

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

QUAKER OATS
Hockey and Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper

OUR REPUTATION:-
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street,
CROYDON, ENGLAND.

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
MEN'S OUTFITTERS and HATTERS
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Ladies' Gloves a Specialty

CAREY & SON
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
192, BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

A. Smith & Son
(JEWELLERS) LTD
JEWELERS and SILVERSMITHS
5, High St., Croydon
Tel. 0035

KINGSTON and SURBITON

H. M. STEWART
Furnishing and Manufacturing
IRONMONGER
TINSMITH, LOCKSMITH, METAL WORKER
REPLATING and LACQUERING
DOMESTIC ENGINEER
We Specialize in
COURTIER & COZY Coal Burning STOVES
For Warmth and Welcome Day and Night
79 Victoria Road
Elmbridge 1372 Surbiton

HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
A Business Built on Quality and Service
for
COSTUMES SILK GOODS
COATS MILLINERY
FURS OUTFITTING
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
Phone KINgston 0186

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the "ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3, HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"
Head Office, 12 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
Branches at ST. MARGARETS KEW SHEEN BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING

Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST. MARGARETS
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6 LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
Early Closing Day Wednesday. RICHMOND, SURREY.

John Keay and Son Ltd.
High-Class GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
5 Hill Rise, Richmond, and at Post Office, Petersham
Tel. 0207-0208 Richmond

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SURREY

SUTTON

Amos Reynolds
Limited
Upholsterers
Furnishers
Removal Contractors
HIGH ST., SUTTON
Tel. Sutton 2961-2962

PHONE SUTTON 3264
APPEARANCE
Dyers, Cleaners, Valet Service
GROVE ROAD, SUTTON

WALTER STEVENS
23 HIGH STREET, SUTTON, SURREY
High Class Footwear Specialists
AGENTS FOR
"Sir Herbert Barker" Shoes, "Norvic and Mascot," Foot-Joy, Arch Support Shoes, also "Bective," "K," "Swan," "Brit-Ban," and other well known makes "Start-Rite" and "Tor" Shoes for children. All repairs executed in our workshop. TEL. SUTTON 707

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement, Grove Rd., Sutton

Telephone Sutton 4600-4601 (2 Lines)
English and Empire Food Specialists
MILLEN & SON
J. R. Millen
Purveyors of High Class Groceries
Provisions, Poultry and Game
58 High St., Sutton *Agents for Chivers*

DUGANS
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS
24 HIGH STREET, SUTTON
AGENTS FOR
CHILPRUFE UNDERWEAR

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel Sutton 110

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

WORTHING

Wilsons Ltd.
Visit our new ground floor gown and coat showroom at 44 South Street. Also new ground floor millinery showroom at 38 South Street, Worthing 3002.

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
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TRUTH makes the face of that person shine who speaks and owns it.
—SOUTH

Daily Features

FAITH must have adequate evidence, else it is mere superstition.
—A. A. HODGE

Sunbonnet Sue

I looked out on the world today
And saw conditions tragic;
I straightway washed my windows clean
To find scenes changed like magic.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

What the Moon Saw

THE moon was full, so that anybody who was up and about could have seen the man in it though his smiling face takes up so much room that thoughtful people must often have wondered where the rest of him is.

And so it happened that the man in the moon looked into the playroom where three amiable dolls, Suzette Jones, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabel Smith, had lived ever since they had come from the toy shop. The man in the moon could see Suzette Jones and Annabel Smith though he could not see Rosabel Robinson.

Suzette, who was a worsted doll with buttons for eyes, had been left

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rosabel Was Tucked Up in Bed

on the very edge of the playroom table, and Annabel, who was a rubber doll with a whistle in the back of her head that whistled whenever anybody squeezed her, had been left on the floor. But where Rosabel had been left the man in the moon could not see.

"If those were my children," said the man in the moon to himself, "I would teach them to put their toys away when they went to bed. It's as much as ever that that doll hasn't fallen off on the floor. My sakes alive. There she goes now."

For at just that moment Suzette Jones waked up, and yawned, and stretched her worsted arms, and rolled over right off the table. Down she went and landed with a soft worsted thump on Annabel Smith. Annabel whistled through the back of her head.

"Excuse me, Annabel," said Suzette. "I didn't mean to make you whistle, but I didn't know those children had left me so near the edge of the table."

"No harm done, Suzette," said Annabel Smith. "You're worsted and I'm rubber."

"I expect the moonlight woke me up," said Suzette. "I wonder where they left Rosabel."

"Let's go see," said Annabel, sitting up and whistling again through the back of her head. "Perhaps in the coal hod. You never can tell where those children are likely to leave anything."

"They have been reproved for leaving her in the coal hod because it gets her clothes coaly," said Suzette. "She's so much dressier than we are."

"That's because she's what they call a French doll," said Annabel, "and has clothes that can be taken off and put on. But she's not a bit proud. And it won't do any harm to start with the coal hod."

So Annabel and Suzette started with the coal hod, which was too high for them to look into, but they stood underneath and called "Rosabel! Rosabel!" till they were sure Rosabel Robinson wasn't there. And then they tried other places, under the furniture and behind the door and on the window seat and everywhere Rosabel Robinson might have been left.

"You don't suppose they really put her to bed in the doll house?" said Annabel Smith.

"It doesn't seem likely," said Suzette Jones. "But they do put us to bed in the doll house sometimes."

So they tried looking in the doll house.

"There she is!" said Annabel Smith.

"All tucked up in bed," said Suzette Jones, "and sound asleep."

"How sweet she looks!" said Annabel Smith.

Guess Again Answers (24)

1. Yes. It is about 400 miles from the nearest point in Scotland, and about 500 miles from Norway.
2. Yes. The area of Iceland is 39,709 sq. mi., and that of Maine is 33,040 sq. mi.
3. No. "Detritus" is applied to disintegrated rock, as distinguished from soil.
4. No. All are correctly spelled.
5. Yes.
6. No. Put a period after "autobiography."
7. No. Sarah was Isaac's mother.
8. No. It belongs to France.
9. No. Olympia is the capital.
10. Yes. Dickens thus characterized her.

Guess Again

24

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Iceland nearer to Scotland than to Norway? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
2. Is Iceland larger in area than Maine? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
3. "The interior of Iceland is largely a barren, grassless desert, covered with volcanic and glacial detritus." Does this mean that it is covered with lava and boulders? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
4. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: plaguy, inferable, indispensable, irreparable? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
5. Is the *a* in each of the following words sounded long as in *late*: stratum, *datum*, status, ultimatum? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
6. "Franklin wrote an interesting and helpful autobiography of his life." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
7. Was Hagar Isaac's mother? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
8. Does Corsica belong to Italy? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
9. Is Spokane the capital of Washington? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)
10. Was it Mrs. Nicholas Nickleby who was always declaring, when anything unexpected happened, that she had expected and prophesied it all along? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

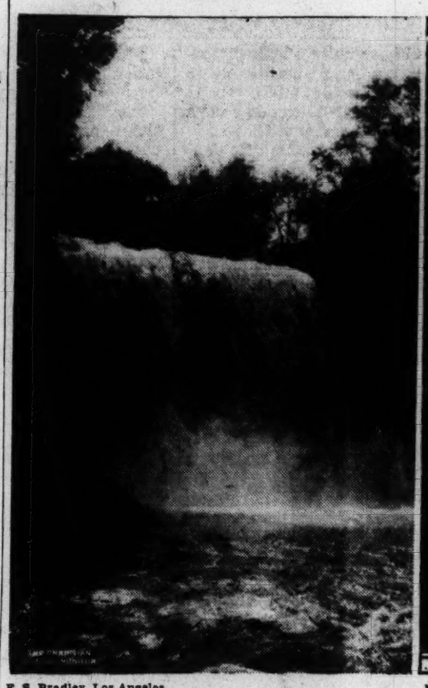
Endless Travel

ONE player starts this "endless travel" game by naming a city, town, state, country, river, mountain, or other geographical location. He then counts aloud to 10. The player to his left is required to name another geographical location before the count of ten, but the name must begin with the last letter of the place just named.

The game might be started with the name "New York." The next player should immediately follow with a name beginning with the letter "K"—"Kentucky," for example. The third player, before the count of ten, should follow with a geographical name which begins with "Y"—and so on.

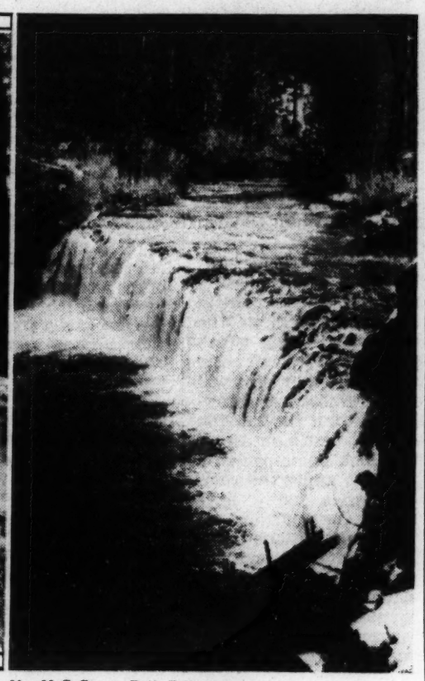
Duplication of names is not permitted; and there is plenty of pressure when a name such as "Essex," "Juarez," or "Iraq" is given, and the next player starts groping for the "X," "Z" or "Q" names before he is counted out; for he who misses is dropped from the game, and the next person to the left carries on.—E. M. S.

Tumbling Waters



E. S. Bradley, Los Angeles
Minnehaha Falls, Minnesota

Mrs. B. Sprague, San Antonio
Horse Tail Falls, Monterrey, Mexico



Mrs. M. G. Carson, Butte Falls, Ore.
Butte Falls, Oregon

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Tape Harness

ONE mother devised a harness for her small toddler, making it out of wide, heavy tape. It was so easy to slip into her bag until the time to put it on the child, that she wondered if other mothers would not like them. Then she made a number and offered them for sale. They sold fast; and now she has moved to a new locality and is still making them for a new trade.—M. C. R.

Brevities

Humorist: "You can now sit comfortably in a chair at home and chat to a friend in Australia without raising your voice," says a writer. In fact, all you have to raise is the money.

Punch: We are told of a business man who says he was surprised to receive two empty envelopes in his morning post last week. They of course conveyed nothing to him.

In Lighter Vein

Use Them

A young man went to Australia against his father's wishes. In one letter home he wrote:

"I have bought a car. First feather in my cap."

In another he wrote: "I have bought a farm. Another feather in my cap."

This went on for some time and always the son's letter finished with "another feather in my cap."

Later, the father received a letter which ran: "Dear dad, I am broke. Please send passage home."

The father replied: "Nothing doing. Take the feathers from your cap, stick them on your back, and fly home."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Start

"I already give my son a good allowance, and I am now wondering how to give him a really good start."

"That's easy. Just tell him you've stopped his allowance."—*El Paso World News.*

Mr. Quigley

Waiter: "Sir, when you eat here you do not need to dust off the plate."

Customer: "Beg pardon, force of habit. I'm an umpire."—*Spunk.*

Partial Return

The young man was discussing his love affair with a sympathetic friend.

"You say she partially returned your affections?" asked his friend.

"Yes; she sent back all my letters but kept the jewelry."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Humorist

"Am I right for da Abyssinia? Yes? No?"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Motion

Question: An association (now without a teacher) decides very definitely that only its members and such persons who were from time to time invited by the teacher may attend its meetings. No motion was adopted. Is it in order for the executive committee to grant permission to attend the association meeting to persons who had never before attended?

Answer: It is difficult to understand how an organization can decide a question definitely without a motion. Of course, if a motion had been adopted the executive committee would be bound by it. Without a motion, and in the absence of any special rules, it would seem permissible for the committee to act in accordance with established custom. If the organization wishes to make a definite rule, it should do so by motion.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Come" and "go" (W. V. P.)—The correspondent writes:

1. It is the practice of some of the matrons at our immigration station, when relieving others at 8 o'clock, to *come* (or *go*) to the dining room and take charge of the women there.
2. Mr. S— lives in Seattle. At a meeting in his home city he said: "When I *came* to Spokane. . . ." Is this correct?
3. I live in Seattle. Is it correct for me to write: "When I *come* to Boston, I shall visit the Mapparium"?

"Come" is capable of many uses. Let us examine the definition given in the Oxford English Dictionary:

"An elementary intransitive verb of motion, expressing movement towards or so as to reach the speaker, or the person spoken to, or towards a point where the speaker in thought or imagination places himself, or (when he is not himself in question) towards the person who forms the subject of his narrative. It is often used in opposition to *go*, although the latter does not primarily involve direction, and is often used without reference thereto. *Come* is also used merely of the accomplishment involved in reaching or becoming present at any place or point."

The Standard Dictionary gives this definition:

"To move to or toward the place where the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move with the speaker; move hither; draw nigh; opposed to *go*; also to move to or toward the real or assumed place of the person addressed."

In the inquirer's first statement, we should prefer "go." However, we submit two examples:

1a. "I shall *go* to the dining room" (correct if someone not in dining room is addressed).

1b. "I shall *come* to the dining room" (correct if someone in dining room is addressed—perhaps by telephone).

In the inquirer's second sentence, "went" would seem to be preferred, for the reason that the speaker is in Seattle and is talking to Seattle folks about a trip he made to Spokane. On the other hand, if the speaker had recently moved from the east to Spokane, and was telling folks in Seattle about coming to make his home in the Pacific northwest, "came" would be better.

In the third sentence, "come" conforms to the best usage; for, undoubtedly, the extract is from a letter addressed to a friend in or near Boston. If the note were written to a friend in Seattle, "go" should be used.

In other words, do not hesitate to write to your hostess: "I will *come* to your party." But you can tell your housekeeper that you are *going* to the party.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Mite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

MR. M——, a motion-picture executive, lives with his mother in Hollywood. She had generously shared some spring clothes with a less fortunate friend, saying at the time: "When things seem hardest, that is the very time to appear becomingly and carefully dressed. So here are some bright new clothes for your wardrobe."

One evening, weeks later, the recipient of the clothes felt impelled to telephone to express her gratitude once more. That was all she had to give—gratitude. Mr. M——'s mother was alone in the apartment, and asleep, when the telephone bell rang. She switched on the light and answered the call. While talking, she thought she heard her son moving about in an adjoining room. When she had finished her conversation, she went into the next room and, much to her surprise, found no one there—but the outside rear door was open.

Later, when her son came home, he went to his clothes closet and discovered that some neckties were missing, but nothing else had been taken. The next day he learned that another home in the neighborhood had been entered the night before and many articles had been taken; but his own home had been protected because a grateful friend's telephone call had come just in time to alarm the intruder. His mother's thoughtful generosity had resulted in protection to his home.

Like the widow's mite, the friend's gratitude, being all she had to give, had been given freely—and had been sufficient.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 61

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

III. The Divided Monarchy (con.)
Judah (con.)

Jotham

Eleventh king of Judah; son of Uzziah (or Azariah) and Jerushah; began to reign at 25 years of age, in the second year of Pekah, king of Israel; reigned 16 years in Jerusalem, II Ki. 15:32-33; II Chr. 27:1-9

Did that which was right, but did not remove the high places, II Ki. 15:34; II Chr. 27:2

Died, succeeded by his son Ahaz, II Ki. 15:38; II Chr. 27:9

Ahaz

Twelfth king of Judah; son of Jotham; began to reign at 20 years of age, in the 17th year of Pekah, king of Israel; reigned 16 years in Jerusalem, II Ki. 16:1-2; II Chr. 28:1

Made his sons to pass through the fire; sacrificed and burnt incense, Isa. 8:19

Attacked by Pekah, king of Israel, in league with Rezin, king of Syria, against Jerusalem, II Ki. 16:5-6; II Chr. 28:5-8

But failed through the prophet Isaiah, Isa. chs. 7, 8, 9

Sought the assistance of Tiglathpilser, king of Assyria, who took Damascus, killed Rezin and took northern and trans-Jordanic districts, II Ki. 16:7-9, 17, 18

Invasion of the land by the Edomites and the Philistines, II Chr. 28:17-19

An idolatrous king, II Ki. 16:2-4; 23:1-2; II Chr. 28:1-4; 29:3, 7, 10

Prophets during this reign, Isaiah (1:1), Hosea (1:1), Micah (1:1)

Died; succeeded by his son Hezekiah, II Ki. 16:20; II Chr. 28:27

Hezekiah

Thirteenth king of Judah; son of Ahaz and Abijah, daughter of Zachariah; began to reign at the age of 25, in the third year of Hoshea, king of Israel; reigned 29 years, II Ki. 18:1-2; II Chr. 29:1

Did that which was right, none like him among all the kings of Judah, II Ki. 18: 2, 5; II Chr. 29:2

Religious reformation; Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invades Judah, II Ki. 18:13-19, 22, 29-32, 37; II Chr. 32:1-19

In the fourth year of Hezekiah and the seventh year of Hoshea, king of Israel, Israel was besieged by Shalmanezer, king of Assyria, and at the end of three years Samaria was taken into captivity, II Ki. 18:9-11

(Balance of the life of Hezekiah, part 4)

(To Be Continued Daily)

What They Say

Realistic Writing

"It has been my experience that the man who writes realistically need never trouble himself about raising the issue of propaganda—the persons he writes about will do that for him."—*T. S. Stribling.*

Peace

"World peace is possible, and inevitable."—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*King Alfred Escapes*

By LE PELLEY

THE PLAY IS ON
MISS TRIMBLE AND SUSIE WATCH FROM THE WINGS
I THINK I HAVE ELIMINATED THE DANGER OF THE KING OF THE DANES FINDING KING ALFRED AS HE DID YESTERDAY
I TOLD MARMADUKE AT THE LAST MINUTE TO HIDE IN THE CLOSET INSTEAD OF THE WOOD BOX ! I CAN'T HAVE TUBBY BREAKING UP THE SHOW JUST BECAUSE HE FEELS HE SHOULD FIND MARMADUKE
ONE SIDE MY GOOD WOMAN WHILE I SEARCH THE HUT
OH — IT'S GOOD YOU CHANGED IT AT THE LAST MINUTE — I THINK TUBBY IS GOING TO PEEK IN THE -----
PLUNKY! KING ALFRED HAS REALLY DISAPPEARED — HE'S SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE WOOD BOX !!!

The Magic Pencil—*Mr. and Mrs. Robot*

By STURGES

THE ROBOT TELLS ROBIN THAT HE LOST HIS MATES WHEN PURSUING THE INVADERS — AND HOW LONESOME HE HAD BEEN SINCE
COULDN'T ROBIN DO SOMETHING ? POOR ROBIN - HE WAS IN A QUANDARY — MIDGE HAD THE ERASER. SO WHAT COULD HE DO?
THE MAGIC PENCIL SOLVES THE PROBLEM. IT WAS A HAPPY ROBOT WITH A MRS. ROBOT WHO WAVED ROBIN GOODBY.
Sturges

The Adventures of Waddles —*Back to Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

"MY VISIT BEING NOW COMPLETE, I MUST RETURN TO DRAKEVILLE, PETE.
YOU'VE MADE MY STAY SO HAPPY THOUGH, IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET I GO."
A CONVOY WENT SOME MILES WITH ME— A GULL BY AIR, A WHALE BY SEA.
AT LAST I GAVE A FAREWELL QUACK AND HEADED NORTH, WHILE THEY TURNED BACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

An Idyll of Neutrality

WHEN knights were bold, but intent on keeping out of neighborhood battles which they felt did not concern them, they could send a note to the castle gateman instructing him to pull up the drawbridge. The first of such notes was the original forerunner of neutrality legislation.

As long as the drawbridge did remain up, there was some hope for neutrality. But the castle blacksmith probably urged that it be let down so he could peddle his latest weapons among the warriors in the field. The castle butcher probably wanted to carry food over it for sale to the hungry bands. And the neutrally inclined knights themselves could not be prevented from looking out of windows and having their sporting instincts aroused by signs of foul play on one side or the other. If the war lasted long enough, the demands for lowering the drawbridge usually won out.

Armor and drawbridges are obsolete now, but the same influences—sentiment and trade—work to defeat neutrality when war continues long. The United States found that true in 1917, with a neutrality policy that insisted on "freedom of the seas." It may find it true even with neutrality laws that relinquish that traditional "right," as measures now being considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee do.

Before placing all their reliance on neutrality laws to keep them out of war, Americans should examine the history of their country's neutrality efforts. For they have a long history, which includes even an attempt to remove the threat which war trade holds for neutrality. More than 100 years ago the United States Government laid 100 per cent embargoes against exports in war time, and had to rescind them under pressure of the business interests involved. Whether, as a result of the costly lessons learned since then, the pressure against embargoes might be less effective in a future war remains a question.

And before committing themselves wholeheartedly to keeping out of war simply by pulling up the drawbridge, Americans might well ask themselves if they cannot most surely keep out of war by helping other nations to keep out of it. If they merely look on while other nations attempt to prevent war or to check its spread, Americans may find themselves trying to keep cool in a world on fire, having done nothing meanwhile to keep the flames under control.

Moreover, some important changes have been made in the rules about settling disputes since the ring of lance on shield shattered sylvan silences. And in the future it is likely to be rather clear which nations are trying to keep those rules and which are breaking them. Americans will not stay away from the windows of thinking any more willingly than the knights stayed away from the castle outlooks. Will they be able to look on impartially while nations attempt to apply the rules by which most countries today have agreed to substitute law for war?

At present the Foreign Relations Committee is reported split over the neutrality measures now before it, and there appears some possibility that neutrality legislation will be postponed until the next session of Congress. As a stop-gap it has been suggested that the neutrality act now in force be extended. This act of course is little more than a gesture. It prohibits shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war, but not of commodities just as important for war purposes.

An early clarification of American neutrality policy is important to world peace. For example, the success of the proposed League of Nations oil sanction would depend in large measure on American willingness to prohibit oil shipments from United States ports. Yet it is a question whether either of the bills now being considered in the Foreign Relations Committee quite measures up to the requirements of a permanent policy. Perhaps these measures are as far reaching as national sentiment desires them to be at present. But it is a question whether any legislation which does not provide definitely and positively for co-operation with collective efforts to restrain an aggressor will allow the United States to act effectively for the world's or for its own security from war.

Liquor on a Leash

THE Council for Moderation, organized in the United States four months ago, has suspended operation. Its much-publicized and well-intentioned attempt to straddle temperance and moderation inevitably resulted in riding for a fall.

The difficulty is that many persons labor under the delusion—sometimes it is a sincere conviction—that moderation and temperance spell the same thing. Crusaders for true temperance learned the fallacy of that argument long ago. The evil of drink was glaring when pulpits first fulminated against it 150 years ago. But many ministers who believed and practiced total abstinence felt it futile to preach it, and for decades and decades they compromised on moderation. It was left largely to women of the Carrie Nation caliber to roll up their sleeves, metaphorically speaking, and do the roughhouse fighting, and today it is principally organizations like the W. C. T. U. that carry on for total abstinence.

The inherent evil in the doctrine of moderation lies in the fact that young people are taught to believe that it works. They probably have been taunted for their abstinence, told that they were not "regular fellows," that they were killjoys.

The results of moderation are seen in the insidious cocktail habit which has made thousands of young men and women turn to intoxicant—just one drink to "pep them up"—ignorant of the fact that its effect is just the opposite; that the reaction is narcotic and sedative. Which is why the desire for another drink so certainly and quickly follows.

The results of moderation, loudly prophesied by the opponents of prohibition in their campaign for repeal, are seen in recent Treasury figures showing that 215,518,136 gallons of whisky, rum, gin and brandy are now stocked in bonded warehouses in the United States, ready to be unloaded on a nation because in December, 1933, temperance in the thought of many was mixed with moderation.

The results of moderation are seen in the admitted shocking increase of road accidents in which the innocent also suffer because liquor is too often moderately mixed with gasoline.

The results of moderation are seen in hypocritical pleas for "moderate indulgence" made by the same brewers and distillers who pour out millions of dollars in pictorial and type advertising urging the merits of their products, and depicting fathers teaching their sons to drink.

And the results of moderation are seen in the press which, often reluctantly and incompletely chronicling the effects of drink, splits the revenue with the "trade" by turning over whole pages to liquor advertising.

Happily, multitudes of clear thinkers are adding up these results of moderation and finding the total pretty appalling. The query is being put with louder insistence: "How long must America be exploited by the liquor interests?"

The exploitation will diminish as the realization burns deeper into the general consciousness that teaching moderation may lead to intemperance; that liquor on a leash tends to be liquor on the loose.

Is Ethiopia Worth It?

ALL ethical and diplomatic considerations aside, Il Duce and the Italian people—win or lose in Ethiopia—stand to pay more per acre than would appear good business in view of the following news items:

> Italy's budget surplus ignores war; Ethiopian venture may cost $800,000,000.
>
> Latin America bids for immigration; vast fertile areas await colonists.
>
> Italian armies push for conquest before big rains begin.

Milton puts it that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." In place of the dubious rewards Italian arms may reap in Ethiopia in terms of colonizing and control of raw materials, Italy for the same expenditure of energy and money might well have solved some of her problems without spilling blood and incurring widespread moral condemnation.

Before Rome stopped publishing figures on the financial situation, it was known that $190,000,000 had been spent to bring the armies in position for the attack. It cost only some $130,000,000 to build the Suez Canal. Nothing is known of the outlay since Oct. 2, 1935, but armies in the field cost every day enough to finance many colonizing expeditions. Bombs, tanks and trucks that lie useless by the scores along Ethiopian roads are expensive digits if Il Duce's purpose is merely to find an outlet for Italian colonizing.

Despite roseate early accounts of Ethiopia's wealth, it is also questionable whether the outlay for conquest and government—the latter a serious and continuing item in any colonial venture—could be economically profitable to Italy.

There remain the elements of national *amour propre*, of strong-arm methods to avenge Ethiopia's alleged provocative acts, of the Fascist regime's need to stage a gesture abroad to divert the people's attention from economic ills at home, and of retaliation against the powers for their snubbing of Italian colonial ambitions.

For these, any outlay may be considered justified by Il Duce. But war's "victory"—if any—is bought at what a price!

Pretzels? Pooh!

WHAT the doughnut is to America and spaghetti to the Italian is the pretzel to the German. Or rather has been. For, incredible as it sounds, that brittle, glazed delicacy is losing caste beyond the Rhine. There was a time when the experienced hiker in Germany could identify the locality in which he found himself at nightfall by the pretzel served with his *Abendbrot*.

There were villages which liked their pretzels soft and dainty; on the other hand, your Heidelberg student wanted them big and tough, and a sure way to get a "rise" out of the most easy-natured Bavarian was to insinuate that the pretzels of Berlin were better than his own. Now, for some inexplicable cause, pretzels are losing popularity. Inconceivable! As easily separate a Scotsman from his haggis!

Russian Women Today

Book News of the Day

MOST persons who shared vicariously Madame Tchernavin's highly dramatic "Escape From the Soviets" will wish to know more about the conditions which surrounded the author before she forsook her native Russia. They will, possibly, be slightly disappointed in WE SOVIET WOMEN (New York: Dutton. $2.50). Yet, in a manner of speaking, this will imply no criticism of the second book, which in its nature is necessarily objective and detached, far less intimately poignant.

Deliberately and frankly for purposes of propaganda, the author relates some life problems of Russian women whom she knew. Not all were intellectuals like herself; not all were as cruelly tortured. Seen collectively, however, they are illuminating; their experiences bear witness to the situation in which Russian women find themselves today.

Madame Tchernavin has selected fifteen women—women who would, under what we call normal conditions, have belonged in widely separated strata of society. She has written of the daughter of a village priest, of a gypsy, of a peasant, of a student, of a writer, of an old school friend, of a political prisoner, of the wife of a Soviet official, of one who was herself a G. P. U. official, of her own servant Masha. All these lives—and others recorded in this book—touched her own; these individuals she knew, sometimes with that desperate intensity which results when two women pass endless hours by day and by night, locked together into a boxlike prison cell. Their various plights she makes vivid enough to our imagination—and that in spite of a translation which is not invariably sympathetic with her theme.

It may be because the obstacles which stand in the way of education in Russia have always seemed intolerable to Madame Tchernavin, that her sketch of Vera, the daughter of an old dispossessed priest, is particularly memorable. It was the old priest himself, solitary and utterly hopeless, who told Vera's story to the author. He had sent Vera to school in the town, before the revolution of course. He had saved every possible kopeck in order that she might be reasonably well fed and clothed. And Vera rewarded his efforts, for she was a clever girl and such a good student that she should have gone to the university. But at every step there was the fact of her parentage. "The proletarian State did not consider it necessary to put 'the weapon of education into the hands of class enemies—priests, land owners and bourgeois.'" Her story is heart-breaking—yet perhaps no more so than the lives of hundreds of her contemporaries.

Admit, if you like, that Madame Tchernavin's views are biased, that she belongs to the *ancien régime*, that the present Government seems to her an outlaw, that she ignores the serfdom and lack of opportunity under the reign of the Tsars. It is true. But equally true is the fact that she depicts here with devastating clarity certain effects which the Soviet Government produces upon the lives of the Russian people. M. W.

Bus Conductor

THERE had been quite a little discussion, one way and another, as to whether they would allow you to take a dog on the Fifth Avenue bus. A small, very well behaved dog, that is.

It seemed hardly imaginable that anyone could really object—although one hears of people who look on dogs as a species of viper. Of course one wouldn't want a strange dog crawling over one in the bus. But then, this dog wouldn't think of crawling over anyone anywhere, being a gentleman born.

It had never seemed a matter urgent enough to actually find out about though until one night, very late, when there was a time-conflict between taking the dog for a walk, and going uptown to catch a late mail at the railroad station.

There was no time to get put off the bus with the dog—even if one managed to get on with him—and catch the mail too. So we averted our gaze from the dog's infinitely beguiling one, mumbling, "I'll be back very soon, and then we'll have a long walk," and dashed off uptown alone, feeling like a deserter.

The buses go at breakneck speed at midnight, like horses with their heads turned toward their barns.

"An' I niver let on!"

This one was nearly empty. Only one or two people on top. Only myself inside. The conductor was singing; he certainly seemed quite happy, though his music had the unmistakable pattern of an Irish keen, a wild, free kind of wailing melody that made you think of the waves beating the gray rocks of Aran.

When he finished singing, he went up to speak to the driver. Some bus-line gossip, trivial, good humored. It seemed a good time to find out about the dog business, as he came back from the driver's cubby.

"Could I bring a dog on the bus, late at night, like this?"

He seemed a little surprised, and yet not surprised, at the question. He began to smile.

"Well now, lady," he said, in a fine, Irish brogue, "I'll tell ye. Ye see it's this way, it is; there's them as don't like dogs, so the company's got a rule; see, there ye can see it, pasted forninst the wall back there. It says ye can't bring no dog onto th' bus 'less'n it's in a box. Now if ye brought the dog in a box. . . ."

I had visions of the Scotty being stuffed into a box, for the sake of a ride up Fifth Avenue in the dead of night!

"Or," the conductor went on, "sometimes people brings 'em under their coats, pretendin' they aren't, and expectin' the likes o' us not to see 'em. Many's the time I seen a little face peekin' out at me, an' I niver let on!" He laughed cheerfully.

He looked hopefully at me, as if he wanted me to say, well, I could bring the dog under my coat. But you don't carry 30 or 40 lbs. of Scotty under your coat — not even if you are a giant.

So I said, I guessed the best way was not to try to take the dog on the bus.

The conductor seemed in no hurry to terminate the conversation. Indeed, I got a distinct feeling that he felt sorry for me, and that he would like to see me have my way.

He said reflectively, "No, the best way's to bring him in a box, then ye keep the rules on the sign there, an' if anyone tries to tell ye ye can't, all ye've got to do is point to the sign and niver mind them. Yes, put the dog in a box's the best way."

I thanked him and said I was glad to know what the rules were. He looked at me reflectively some more, but then there was evidently nothing he felt was sufficiently imperative to add, and so he strolled along to the back of the bus.

In a few seconds I heard a bit of the keen again, a weird, wild sound it was, rising above the roar and clash of the bus as it tore uptown.

And then it stopped suddenly.

So suddenly that I turned my head a little, involuntarily, to see what had become of the conductor.

He was right beside me, his face now one broad, beaming grin.

Then with the air of a man who had discovered the last liberality of action, he said:

"Ye could bring a horse if ye had him in a box."

With that announcement, which was evidently his summation of the lengths to which the Fifth Avenue Bus Company was willing to go to be obliging to its passengers, he saw me off the bus with a flourish and a hospitable, "So long, lady," and keened on his way.

J. M.

"After Mussolini, What?"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people are today forced to admit that Mussolini established in Europe a focal point from which the infection of dictatorship spread to many other lands, and that should his technique of threat and blackmail prove successful in his Ethiopian gamble, the last hope for peace in Europe would vanish. They also agree that he has plunged Italy into an adventure which, even under the best circumstances, is not worth the price, and may eventually end in a fatal disaster, after having already brought upon Italy the disgrace of arousing against her the moral conscience of the whole world. Yet, not a few of them are perturbed by the thought that Mussolini's regime may collapse as a result of failure in Ethiopia. They ask: "What next?" and they answer that a Communist revolution would take place in Italy.

This is merely a new version of the old and already exploded myth according to which, thirteen years ago, Mussolini saved Italy from Bolshevism.

What would really happen in Italy if Mussolini were no longer there? A great many things might happen. The least probable of all is a Communist revolution.

Italy is not Russia. Italy is a country predominantly composed of small industrialists, artisans, shopkeepers, professional groups living on a modest scale, and small landowners. There are in Italy 9,600,000 land-tax-paying units. Any government attempting to appropriate the land or shops of these people would soon be brought back to its senses.

Furthermore, Italy must import from abroad all kinds of raw materials for her industries and vast quantities of foodstuffs. As soon as a Communist regime would arise in Italy, the capitalists of all the other countries would boycott Italy, and the Italian communistic regime would collapse within a fortnight under the strain of such "sanctions." The Italian Communists themselves are aware of their inability to bring about a Communist revolution. Only a few weeks ago, at a conference held in Brussels by delegates of Italian anti-Fascist refugees, they declared themselves ready not to oppose the eventual establishment in Italy of a "bourgeois" regime on the condition that it restore political liberties.

If the Fascist regime should come to an end, the task of rebuilding Italy on the economic and moral ruins produced by thirteen years of Fascism would be formidable. It is a task which holds forth neither promise nor glory to anyone. On the basis of our observation of the Italian situation, we think that a coalition might be formed under the auspices of the Crown and of the Vatican between some of the army chiefs, some of the Fascist leaders unfaithful to Mussolini, and some old pre-Fascist politicians, dusted off, brought down from the attic and groomed for the occasion.

Such a coalition would rely for support on the regular army, the civil service, the police, the Catholic clergy and big business. They would liquidate the Ethiopian war, reinstate representative institutions on the basis of a restricted franchise, restore a very limited degree of political freedom, and thus weather the crisis.

This coalition might last for a considerable period of time. But it is doubtful whether it could last very long. The coalition between army chiefs, unfaithful Fascist, pre-Fascist politicians, Catholic clergy and big business might prove to be merely a bridge toward an Italian republic.

Of course, Italian republicans could not limit their task to the mere formal restoration of personal rights, political liberties and representative institutions. They would have to rebuild the country on the basis of a new economic and social order. They would place under the control of the community those big industrial concerns which cannot live without tariff protection and government subsidies; turn over to the tillers of the soil the 17,000,000 acres of land now belonging to no more than 12,000 parasitical great landowners; declare null and void the Lateran agreements of 1929; enact a thorough separation of the state from the church and grant equal and unrestricted liberty to all creeds; drastically cut military expenses and put into effect a program of popular education with the greatest possible speed. If anyone wishes to term this far-reaching change "social revolution," he is entitled to do so, provided he realizes that it would not be a "Communist" revolution, but its exact opposite, since it would create in Italy at least 2,000,000 new small landowners.

After all, the big industrial firms would go bankrupt without the support which they receive from the Government out of the pockets of the taxpayer, and the great landowners derive little or no income from their estates as a result of thirteen years of Fascist waste and extravagance and nine years of economic depression and unbearable taxation. To deprive these gentlemen of their concerns and their lands would only mean depriving them of a property which could not stand except for governmental support or which has already been drained of all economic value. Such an Italian democratic republic would again bring Italy within the orbit of the civilized world. In this atmosphere of liberty and through the process of trial and error common to all peoples, Italy would resume her evolution which was fairly well advanced before Fascism made havoc with it.

Besides an oligarchic-monarchial and democratic-republican solution, many other unpredictable crossbreed solutions might materialize, depending on the manner and the circumstances attendant upon the collapse of Mussolini. Anyhow, one thing is certain: Mussolini is not eternal. Sooner or later, the Italians will have to face the problem: "What next?"

No evil will befall Italy or mankind if this problem is faced today rather than ten or twenty years hence.

We, the undersigned, always regarded the Fascist rule as inimical to the real welfare of the Italian people and to the peace of the world. Now that the Italian people are confronted with a most dreadful ordeal, and that many of those who were the accomplices of Mussolini's crimes ask, "What next?" We answer, "Italy." We trust in the vitality, moral sanity and common sense of the Italian people. There was an Italy before Mussolini. There will be an Italy after Mussolini—a free Italy within the Commonwealth of Nations.

MAX ASCOLI
G. A. BORGESE
MICHELE CANTARELLA
GUIDO FERRANDO
GAETANO SALVEMINI
New York, N. Y. LIONELLO VENTURI

Mirror of Opinion

Enlightened Monarchy

THE striking thing about the passing of King George V was the smoothness with which the succession of power took place. . . . The expense of the royal establishment is probably warranted by the function which the kingship so beautifully serves—that of stabilizing the political system, much as the American Constitution does. But the British kingship does its job with far less rigid consequences for the whole structure. During George's reign the British Empire became the British Commonwealth of Nations—a vaster change than any contemplated at present by the adherents of a constitutional amendment in America, and carried through with less intensity of feeling than we are likely to have.

The King himself, although unassuming personally, was by no means inactive in affairs of state. There is considerable evidence that he intervened unconstitutionally in the establishment of a Cabinet of national concentration to save the financial structure of England from a possibly radical Labor Government. Economically, England, despite its derelict areas that are like scars on the face of the country, has survived the depression better than most countries, and has better social legislation than America. For England, at least, monarchy seems to be more than an archaic survival. It has visible effects in social cohesion.—*The Nation* (New York).

A Radio Sabbath?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While our country as a whole observes one day in seven as a day of rest, this observance has not been extended to the radio. There could at least be a cessation of radio broadcasting until the church services were over in the mornings of Sundays. There is great danger of the best in music being reduced to tatters by too great repetition. The radio has a long future in front of it, and a Sabbath of radio broadcasting would be one of its finest achievements.

W. S. P.

Brookline, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

"Recovery" in Great Britain

By R. A. Scott-James

THE blessed word "recovery" has been dangled before us so often and so temptingly in recent years that one hesitates to expect too much from the goddess of material fortune. In Britain we have watched recovery coming with slow, reluctant steps, not without results, not without solid improvement, but in a manner which makes us wonder whether we are on the road to the old prosperity, or to something much less, with the likelihood of a later relapse.

While it is deceptive to be too sanguine, it is important to recognize substantial progress where it has been achieved, and the evidence of further progress where it is reliable. Such evidence in Great Britain is more apparent today than it was at any time, say, before Christmas. The question then was, not whether there had been a great improvement in trade and employment—it was certain that there had—but whether it would go further or even be maintained. Official unemployment figures, which in the trough of the slump reached nearly 3,000,000, fell in December to 1,868,565. There had for more than two years been no doubt about the progress of most of the important trades catering for the home market; but more latterly the improvement has been extended also to the foreign trade of the country. The first eleven months of 1935 showed a rise in British exports of £29,163,966 compared with 1934, and £54,025,146 compared with 1933. Nor was this development only due to the rise of new industries catering for new needs, such as those dealing in automobiles, electrical equipment, or radio instruments. It has been appearing to a gratifying extent in the old basic industries which in the past have been the mainstay of Britain's commercial greatness—iron and steel, cotton, wool, engineering, shipbuilding and even coal (though coal has so far benefited less than the others; and shipbuilding is still very depressed).

* * *

But had the peak been reached—a new low peak, representing the summit of achievement in a world whose organization is grievously defective? In other words, was further improvement impossible for Great Britain owing to the comparative inaccessibility of foreign markets under the mutually exclusive conditions of today? In January, it was thought, after the spirit of the Christmas season, we should know. And we do. The signs are propitious. The estimate will not be affected by some appreciable falling off likely to be recorded in the January employment figures—a seasonal drop which occurs always in that month and has no significance unless it is abnormally big. For the rest, there is evidence from every industrial area of improving trade.

Bradford has big orders for wool and woolen goods, Sheffield for steel products, Coventry for automobiles, airplanes and radio sets, Birmingham for electrical equipment and various metal products; iron is looking up in the iron-producing districts; even Lancashire has better orders for cotton; and the tonnage of ships now building on Clydeside is bigger than it has been for many years. Even the outlook for coal will improve if the threatened coal strike is averted. More money is available to the masses of the people, and the note circulation has had to be increased. The signs are that the improvement which was marked last December is not merely being maintained, but will go further—subject to certain provisos.

* * *

What is the cause of this measure of recovery? Sound budgeting, careful finance, and balancing of imports and exports provided the necessary conditions, but were not enough in themselves to secure prosperity. When foreign trade fell off, it was discovered that there was a big margin in home consumption for home producers. Internal trade was also assisted by the big drive in slum clearance and rehousing which provided much work in the building trades. In the coming year building and road construction on a large scale, and railway development will afford work for hundreds of thousands of men.

The progress which is occurring in foreign trade is due in no small measure to the rationalization which has been taking place in British industry, making it more fit to compete in foreign markets. It is also due to the expanding purchasing power of many foreign countries, and to greater facilities of trade with countries whose currency is on the sterling basis.

But I suggested that continued progress was subject to certain provisos. The first is—that there should be peace in British industry. If there should be a long strike, for example, in the mining areas, that would be enough to set back the whole course of recovery. The second proviso is even more important—that there should be peace with foreign countries. A war in which Great Britain was engaged, or even a big war between great countries in which she was not engaged, would completely upset all the hopes which British industrialists entertain today. There are many reasons why Great Britain desires peace; among them is the obvious fact that a war would end the hope of that recovery to which she appears now to be advancing.